

PARTY LINES SPLIT
IN NORTH DAKOTA'S
TANGLED PRIMARYInterest Centers in Struggle of
Non-Partisan League to Re-
gain State Control

BISMARCK, N. D., June 22—With party lines broken and disregarded, North Dakota is approaching its statewide primary June 26, with the interest centered in the struggle between the present administration and the Nonpartisan League for the control of the State Government.

Gov. R. A. Nestos, the first Governor in the history of the United States to be elected in a recall campaign, is heading the combination of Republicans and Democrats aligned against the League. The latter is marshaling its forces under the name of Republican League, the Democratic members of the League signing up as Republicans for the purposes of the primary.

Unusual Senatorship Contest
The primary is strictly a North Dakota affair. While a candidate for United States senator is to be elected, the league and anti-league battle enters into this and the selection of the senator is one of the queerest angles ever presented to the people of a state. Lynn J. Frasier, recalled governor, is the candidate for the Nonpartisan League, Porter J. McCumber, (R.) is a candidate to succeed himself, and Ormsby McHarg, of Jamestown, a former private secretary of Mr. McCumber, is also a candidate.

According to political observers the primary will not give a line upon the trend of national feeling. Conditions politically, they contend are too chaotic, the party label too easily changed, for any stamp of "pro" or "anti" to be declared from the result. Something of the tangled conditions can be guessed from the fact that the names of the same men appear on petitions of candidates named for Democratic and Republican office. No alignment has yet been made in this pot-pourri of politics, stamping one side or the other as carrying the banner of progress, immobility or reaction.

Back of all these conditions trail the years in which North Dakota has been the experimental ground for economic theories, theories which needed a political party label for functioning and still further back are the years in which North Dakota was attempting to align itself under the progressive banner, upheld at that time by its near native son, Theodore Roosevelt.

Now Campaign Lines Up
Under these conditions six different elements entered into the campaign. The elements, each one paramount to some certain group or alignment of section, follow:

1. Interested in the state ticket and the return of Governor Nestos to the position he has filled since Nov. 23, 1921. This element has no candidate for the senatorship.
2. The Nonpartisan League, with its members signing up as Republicans, its ticket headed by Mr. Frasier as candidate for United States Senator, and with a complete state ticket, headed by E. F. Baker of Glenburn, a farmer, for Governor.
3. Democrats, supporting J. F. T. O'Connor for United States Senator and a complete state ticket.
4. Porter J. McCumber, Senator, ardently supported by former stalwarts with followers in both the Republican and Nonpartisan ranks.
5. Protest against the purpose of the Democrats to align with the Independent Republicans following the primary upon certain candidates from each ticket.
6. Protest in Republican ranks against the industrial experiments the State has been trying.

Demands and Counter-Demands
The preliminary campaign, up to the time of final filing for office, was a contest between the Independent Republican and the McCumber forces. The Independents attempted to force the Senator and his immediate followers to ally themselves with the Independents against the Nonpartisan League. This was met by the equally insistent demand of the supporters of Mr. McCumber that the Independents ally themselves with the Senator regardless of the League question.

Both sides failed in this effort, although some independent candidates have announced that they personally will vote for Mr. McCumber.

The third man in the race for senator, Ormsby McHarg of Jamestown, is regarded as an unknown quantity. Since his return to the State less than a year ago, which accounts for his inability to vote in the primary, he has aligned himself with the Independents. He is a former private secretary to Senator McCumber and has been absent from North Dakota for some years.

The State Tickets
Governor Nestos is leading a state ticket on which George Shafer of Watford City is the candidate for Attorney-General and Joseph A. Kitchen is asking renomination as Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. These three positions form the Industrial Commission which has control of the large business interests of the State.

The League candidates are B. F. Baker of Glenburn for Governor, Peter Garberg of Hettinger for Attorney-General and W. J. Church of York for Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. Baker and Church are farmers, former members of the North Dakota Senate, and familiar with the work of the State.

Several independent candidates are in the field but the only one who is considered by politicians to have much of a chance is Silver Serungard of Devils Lake, candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor. It is contended that he is taking votes from both sides.

Karl Radek Proposed
Soviet Foreign Minister

By Boston News Bureau

LONDON, June 22—LION TROTZKY is backing Karl Radek, formerly Bolshevik envoy to Berlin, to replace Georgi Tchitcherin as People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, says an unconfirmed report. It is said that Mr. Tchitcherin's resignation is demanded. A few days ago a statement was circulated to the effect that Mr. Tchitcherin's position had become untenable owing to the appointment in Russia of a triumvirate to control administrative affairs during Mr. Lenin's absence. According to last reports Mr. Tchitcherin was in Berlin.

ANOTHER DEFEAT
IN HOUSE OF LORDSCoalition Government Again
Meets Adverse Vote—Zionist
Movement Unpopular

LONDON, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—The Government was defeated on a financial amendment to the National Health Insurance Bill in grand committee of the House of Commons today. The committee immediately adjourned in order that the Government might consider its position.

The amendment was carried against the Government by a vote of 20 to 14. The defeat is considered in political quarters as of no greater importance than that which occurred in the House of Lords yesterday and as unlikely to lead to a modification of the Government's policy.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 22—Surprisingly little attention is being paid to the important fact that Mr. Lloyd George's government sustained defeat in the House of Lords last night over their Palestine policy. No party question arises from this defeat. Its occurrence nevertheless is a plain indication of the unpopularity of the Zionist movement with which the Coalition has allowed itself to become associated.

The incident is the more noticeable since it was the occasion of the Earl of Balfour's maiden speech in the House of Lords. Balfour carries more weight personally than any other member of the Coalition. He is also associated with the much-criticized British undertaking to give the Jewish people a "national home" in Palestine. He defended this undertaking with extraordinary eloquence. In the course of his reply to the vote of disapproval moved by Lord Islington, he put the Jewish claims in words that will not soon be forgotten. "If experiment and adventure be justified for any cause," he said, "surely it is in order that we may send a message to every land where the Jewish race has been scattered, a message which will tell them that Christianity is not oblivious to their fate, and is not unmindful of the services which they have rendered to the great religions of the world, most of all to the religion the majority of your lordships in this house profess, and that we desire to the best of our ability to give them the opportunity to develop in peace and quietness those great gifts which hitherto they have been compelled, from the nature of the case, only to bring to fruition in countries which know not their language and belong not to their race."

His appeal fell upon unsympathetic ears, however, and his failure alike in regard to the support for the general question of the mandate, and also to the more particular one of a contract for water-power concessions to the Jewish ex-Russian revolutionary Ruthenberg, must react unfavorably upon the debate on this subject, which will shortly take place in the House of Commons.

Criticism of the British Zionist policy is not confined to this country. Count de Salis, British Minister to the Holy See, has arrived here from Rome to discuss the objections raised by the Vatican to what the Pope fears may be the disabilities imposed by the British mandate upon Roman Catholic residents in Palestine. Carlo Schanzer, Italian Prime Minister, who is expected here shortly, is also to take

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

PRESIDENT DASHES HOPES
OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCETime Not Yet Arrived for Granting Autonomy, He Tells
Petitioning Delegation

WASHINGTON, June 22—President Harding told members of the Philippine Parliamentary Commission today that he could not yet urge upon Congress the desirability of Philippine independence.

Members of the mission, who called on the President today at his request to receive a reply to the independence petition, presented last Friday, said the Executive indicated that he was not unalterably opposed to Philippine autonomy, but regarded the matter as a question of time.

"With every mindfulness for your aspirations, with pride in your achievements, with gratitude for your loyalty, with reiterated assurance that we mean to hold no people under the flag who do not rejoice in that relationship, I must say to you that the time is not yet for independence," said the President. "I can imagine a continued progress which will make our

BRITAIN QUESTIONS
FRANCE ON TANGIERChallenges Validity of Decree
Giving Concession to French
Interests

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 22—The problem of Tangier is the subject of a British note received in Paris. Last June the construction of the port was conceded by a decree of the Sultan to a company in which French interests predominated. England challenges the validity of this concession. It is said to be against international engagements. On the French side it is maintained that the Sultan remains sovereign of Morocco, though everyone knows he is under the control of the powers and, therefore, has the right to concede great enterprises, without soliciting the authorization of the diplomatic corps in the locality.

It is represented that all proper guarantees are given to foreign subjects, but France specifically reserves the sovereign powers of the Sultan. The construction work in dispute had its origin in pre-war days. Just before the outbreak of the conflict, Germany had been trying to work her way into Morocco, and desired a share in such big work as was going on.

The French interest in Tangier was formed, and the interests were apportioned in it as follows: France 30 per cent; Spain, England, and Germany 20 per cent each; Austria 3 per cent; other nations 7 per cent. As soon as hostilities were precipitated in Europe the position of German and Austrian interests obviously became untenable and before the powers had time to act the Sultan stepped in and took into his own custody the shares of these two nations. Only a short time elapsed when the powers became aware that the shares had been transferred and that the French interest had suddenly jumped up to 53 per cent, giving that country a controlling capacity. This has caused dissatisfaction among the other powers concerned and has resulted in definite action being taken by Great Britain.

BELGIUM RECEIVES
LARGE SUM IN KIND

By Special Cable

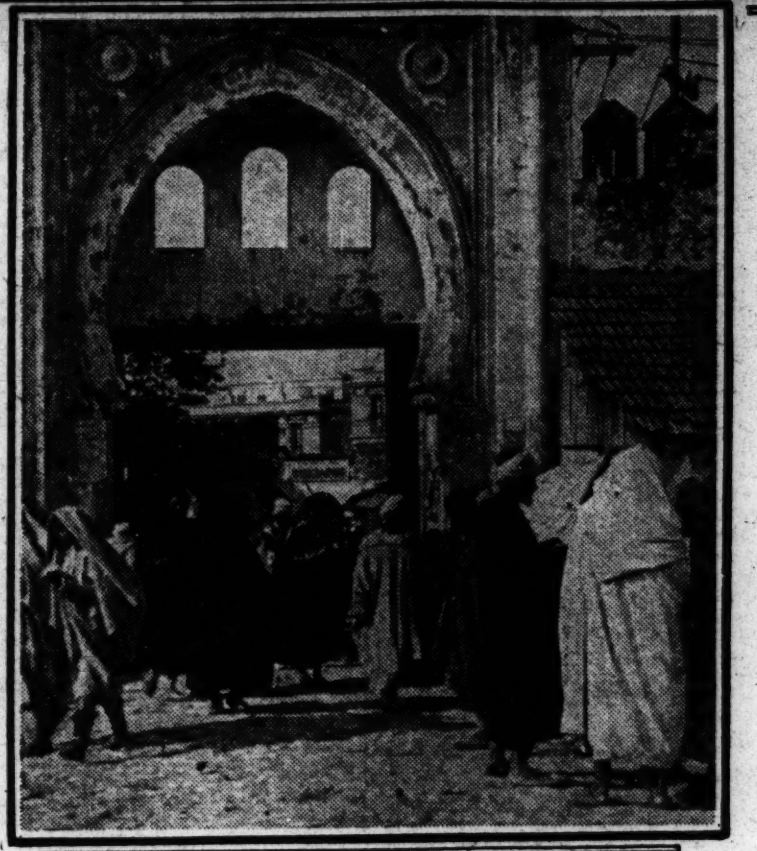
BRUSSELS, June 22—In the Senate, answering a question, Colonel Theunis, Minister of Finance, indicated the value of the reparations paid in kind by Germany since the armistice. The total represents the sum of 140,000,000 gold marks. Of this amount, coal was represented by 79,000,000 marks, dyestuffs 5,000,000, chemical products, 1,000,000 and live stock 39,000,000.

The Chamber passed a vote yesterday afternoon allowing the entry of light petrol essences used for motor vehicles. The tax is 10 centimes per liter, the proceeds of the duties going to road repair.

ARMY FLYER MAKES RECORD

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 22 (Special)

—A record cross-country flight was established when Lieut. Delmar H. Dutton flew from Kelly Field here to Selfridge Field, Michigan, in 15 hours and 5 minutes, flying time. He left Kelly Field Tuesday morning and arrived at Selfridge Field Wednesday, stopping once at St. Louis. The distance is 1315 miles.



Upper—Tangier, the Fort and Town From the Jetty. Lower—Bab-el-Faas, or Outer Town Gate, Between the Main Street and the Outer Market

DR. SUN YAT-SEN PRISONER
ABOARD THE CRUISER HAICHIWarship With Other Vessels of Chinese Navy Handed
Over to Provisional Government

PEKING, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, deposed President of the Canton Government of China, is a prisoner aboard the cruiser Haichi, which, with other vessels of the Chinese Navy at Canton, has been handed over to the Provisional Government established there by Dr. Sun's enemies, which adhere to the Republican Government at Peking. Between 10,000 and 15,000 troops of the forces under Gen. Wu Pei-fu, chief military leader of the New Government, have mutinied and slain "thousands" of persons in Kiangsi Province, according to reports reaching here. So far, reports of the mutinies are vague, but those telling of the broad extent of the mutineers' ruthlessness apparently are authentic. Today's dispatches indicate that the situation in that province is worse than it was last night.

Reports of activities of the mutineer troops received from Hankow and Nanchang stated that the mutineers were led by General Tsai Chen-Hsun, military commander of Peking, who was leading his men northward and approaching Changshu Ki. The British gunboat Cockchafer entered Poyang Lake, a large inland body of water in the northern end of Kiangsi Province, to pick up foreigners in danger at Nanchang. The American gunboat Monacacy probably will follow the Cockchafer. Northern re-enforcements of Gen. Wu Pei-fu's forces are arriving at Kiukiang and proceeding to Nanchang. The American gunboats Isabel and Quines and the British gunboats Bee and Foxglove are being held in readiness and will be dispatched via the Kan River to Poyang Lake should it become necessary to protect nationals in Nanchang.

YAP TREATY APPROVED
TOKYO, June 21 (By The Associated Press)—The Yap treaty with the United States was approved by the Privy Council today. The treaty fixes the rights of each nation in the island, which is under Japanese mandate. The question which is exciting most attention in several quarters is the whereabouts of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, formerly Minister to Washington and Foreign Minister in Dr. Sun's Government. Dr. Wu was reported to have accompanied Dr. Sun in his flight from Canton. Crowds of refugees from Canton still were coming into Hong Kong last night.Canton Decides to Permit
Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Resign

KIUKIANG, Province of Kiangsi, China, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—A president on Friday morning, a prisoner and an exile from his capital on Tuesday night. That, in brief, is the history of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, recently head of the Canton Government in China. Dr. Sun's wife, also, is reported to be a prisoner. Dr. Sun, though a prisoner, is by no means dishonored. The provisional government set up in Canton in its first official act today decided that he should be permitted to resign, instead of being expelled from his presidential office, and that he should be granted a safe conduct to go abroad or to Peking as he chose.

There is every prospect that he will be ordered to do one or the other, and he is expected to choose the first. Nevertheless, Li Yuan-hung, the new President at Peking, is willing to have him come to that city and consult with him regarding means for promoting

SIR HENRY WILSON
IS ASSASSINATEDScotland Yard Identifies Assassin
as Member of Irish Re-
publican Army

LONDON, June 22—It was stated at Scotland Yard this evening that correspondence had been found in possession of James Connolly, one of the men arrested for the murder of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, proving beyond a doubt that he was a member of the Irish Republican Army.

LONDON, June 21—By The Associated Press—Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson was shot and fatally wounded outside his house at Eaton Place this afternoon. Two assailants of the Field Marshal were arrested. A few months ago Sir Henry accepted an appointment as military adviser to the Ulster Government and made frequent visits to Ulster. He spent most of his time in London, however, attending the House of Commons.

With the Wilson assassination as their immediate incentive, the "Die-Hard" Conservatives will move the adjournment of the House tomorrow to obtain a statement from the Government as to what steps it is taking to preserve life in Ireland and in England.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 22—The assassination here today of a gallant soldier, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, has sent a thrill of indignation and horror through England and may have a disastrous effect in Ireland. To understand what it means it is necessary to realize that to Protestant Ulster Sir Henry stood for safety and peace, while to the Roman Catholics he represented a system which the Irish hierarchy at Maynooth, in a manifesto issued in Dublin yesterday, described in terms that almost amounted to investigation of the terrible crime committed here today. "Burnings, murders, slaughters and general terror have driven out many thousands of Roman Catholic inhabitants from Belfast," it says, "and rendered them helpless fugitives whose homes and occupations, business and property have been utterly destroyed."

Entirely exaggerated and largely false as all this is it undeniably represents the belief of a large section of the Irish people. Fear has conjured up an outrage, even where no outrage has occurred, and retaliation and counter-retaliation have followed one another in an ever-widening circle of bitterness and bloodshed in which innocent Protestants have suffered equally with their Roman Catholic neighbors. The present crime will increase this bitterness a hundred fold and enormously enhance the difficulties of the present situation for extremists exist on both sides who burn to be at one another's throats.

Sir Henry himself was a gifted leader, whose strong policy, whether wise or otherwise, was designed solely in the interest of the peace and happiness of Irishmen of every creed. The miscreants who have killed him have done the worst day's work for Roman Catholic Ireland since the Phoenix Park outrages of a generation ago. The crime is one that fills all lovers of Ireland with shame and sorrow.

Ireland's history, especially during the past decade, has been a singular record of the frustration of her highest hopes by some untoward development, when on the point of fruition. So rich has this been the case that some observers of Irish affairs have come to look for such occurrences and to attribute them to the underground workings of Irish forces, which see their interests menaced by any prospect of a settled Ireland at peace with Ulster and her British neighbor.

One bright feature is the courage, determination and success of the London police in tackling and capturing the murderers, though several were shot in doing so. It is a salutary warning to gunmen who have been accustomed to different conditions in Ireland.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE
TO NIKOLAI LENINE

COPENHAGEN, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—A message from Moscow to the Central News says the Russian Council of Commissars has granted Nikolai Lenine, the Soviet Premier, a leave of absence until autumn, expected, adds the message, that Mr. Tsurupa, the second vice-president of the Council, will act in his stead.

IRISH TREATYITES
OBTAIN MAJORITY
OVER ALL PARTIESFurther Returns Improve Their
Position—Mr. de Valera
Admits Defeat

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 22—Each succeeding set of Irish election returns as it comes in increases the record of the Republican defeat. Erskine Childers—renegade Englishman—who has long been the organizing brain behind the de Valera eloquence, and who was recently declared by Cathal Brugha, Republican War Minister, to have done more than anybody to arm the Republican forces, has been rejected with dramatic completeness. In the constituency of Kildare only 672 out of a total of 34,000 voters gave first preference to his name.

With only 10 more contests to be announced the pro-treaty party and itself today with a working majority over the anti-treaty and Labor representatives combined. The position of the Provisional Government, therefore, is assured. Eamon de Valera has issued a manifesto in which he declares himself unrepentant; and he has still behind him the strong section of irregulars of the Irish Republican Army. He admits the completeness of his defeat at the polls, however, and the closure can be used to deal with his obstructive tactics in the Dail.

That portion of his opposition which may rely on the activities of the irregulars is a bigger problem. So long as the elections were pending Michael Collins found himself unable to deal with it, but it does not follow that this helplessness will continue. The voters of Ireland have pointed out the course before him with no uncertain hand. Recent information too in regard to the attitude of the Free State troops, obtained by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor gives ground for the hope that the period has gone by when it was impossible to count upon sufficient military support to meet unlawful violence with the only argument that is applicable to the situation. The Prince of Wales is now credited with the desire to pay Ireland a visit. It would be a dramatic climax to the situation if the King's son should be present when the oath of fealty to the King, his father, is eventually sworn in Dublin.

This week Rory O'Connor and other Republican leaders paid a formal visit to Wolfe Tone's grave in Bodensstown, Kildare, and with much revolver firing swore fresh allegiance to the Irish declaration of independence drawn up on Jan. 21, 1919. One of the promises made in this document is "to constitute a national policy based upon the people's will with equal rights and equal opportunity for every citizen." Another statement to be found in it runs, "We ordain that the elected representatives of the Irish people alone have the powers to make laws, binding on the people of Ireland." The present elections have shown the "national policy" has now been found backed by the elected representatives of the Irish people. It is unthinkable that men like Mr. de Valera and Commandant O'Connor should be allowed indefinitely to defy the fruition of the very fundamental basis to which their own solemn declaration binds them definitely.

Mr. de Valera Still Hopes
for English Difficulties

DUBLIN, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—Eamon de Valera made a statement to newspaper representatives on the Irish election results, the course of which he said: "These results seem indeed a triumph for the imperial methods of pacification—outrage, murder and massacre, and then a threat with a concession, the policy of a kick and a caress, with a kick in reserve."

"By the threat of immediate renewal of the infamous war, our people, harassed and weary and fearful of chaos, have, in the majority, voted as England wanted, but their hearts and their aspirations are unchanged, and Ireland unfree will never be at best or genuinely reconciled with England. England's gain is for the moment only, and England's difficulty will be the price for it of Ireland's opportunity."

The men and women who have been rejected by the electorate have gone down with their flags flying, untouched by the prospect of place or power, true to their principles, true to every pledge and promise they gave, true to the dead who died for Ireland. With these hallowed names there will be forever coupled with honorable mention in one of the most glorious chapters of their nation's story."

As for the published constitution, Mr. de Valera said it was still only a draft, and he felt confident that the Dail Eireann would not pass it as it stood.

"As it stands," he said, "it will exclude from public service and practically disenfranchise every honest Republican. It is a test case as comprehensive against Republicans as the test acts of Clarendon and the Shaftesbury code against Catholics and dissenters in the reign of Charles II. It is, as Burke described the Irish penal code, a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, a complete system well digested and well composed in all its parts, and peculiarly fitted to the end in view, the degradation of the people and directed not against the few, but against the many."

"The Dail Eireann will not dishonor itself by passing it."

Michael Collins Leading in Cork
Cork County is the only district from which the election returns have not been announced, and these are not expected to be completed before midnight tonight. Enough is known, how-

ever, to show that Michael Collins heads the poll with about three times the votes necessary to win. Labor candidates are expected to win two seats, displacing treaty opponents.

The 10 remaining undeclared results expected to be announced today will not materially affect the composition of the new Parliament. Of the 13 seats already made public 55 are held by Sinn Féin panel candidates favorable to the treaty, 33 by panel treaty opponents, 15 by Laborites, six by Independents, five by Farmers and the remaining four by Trinity College members.

Attention is now turned to the fate of the draft constitution when it comes before the new House, and to the future development throughout the country of the various distracting influences, among them the position of the army.

Irish Press Opinions

Mr. de Valera still has the opportunity of "redeeming the high esteem in which the people once held his political leadership," declares the Irish Independent. "He has, too, the opportunity of showing the nation the benefit of his ability and unselfish zeal. These ends he can attain by sinking his own views and submitting to the will of the people. They want order instead of anarchy, industry instead of industrial chaos, and freedom of elections instead of the intimidation of the gun. Will not de Valera and his followers give their help in the work that lies before the country?"

Commenting on Mr. de Valera's statement of yesterday, the Irish Times said: "When de Valera says British compulsion dictated the result of the elections, the most stolid voter must rub his eyes. The British Government was extraordinarily scrupulous in its resolve to leave the fate of the treaty wholly in Irish hands; and for this reason Churchill (the colonial secretary) kept silence even from good words."

"The only attempt made to put pressure on the electors was the panel scheme, of which de Valera was joint author. It failed. Its failure is the first really encouraging sign of moral and political progress in the new Ireland."

Where Labor Joins Issue

RELEASED, June 22—Cathal O'Shanon, successful candidate for Parliament in Louth and Meath, declared in a speech at Drogheda last night that there was one point in the proposed Constitution which the British Government would oppose to the end. This was the provision that any judge and any court of Ireland could decide that an act passed by the Irish Parliament was illegal or unconstitutional; in other words, that the men whom the people sent to Parliament "could be overruled and trampled under foot" on the veto of a single judge. The charter of Irish liberty, said Mr. O'Shanon, should be above the treaty, and he would not admit that anybody had the right to say the Irish people should go so far and no farther.

Elections Invalidated

CORK, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—The North, West and South Cork elections will be invalidated, it was announced today, because when counting of the votes began today it was seen that they had been tampered with.

Irregulars Seize Station

LONDONDERRY, Ire., June 23—Irregulars took possession today of the much-raided Burnfoot railway station in Donegal, holding up all the Londonderry-Lough Swilly trains. They hoisted a Republican flag and posted notice stating that any person offering interference would be shot.

26 MINERS SLAIN

IN STRIKE WARFARE

HERRIN, Ill., June 22 (By The Associated Press)—A check-up at noon today, made by The Associated Press, showed that 26 are known to have been killed and indications that the total would be more than 30 in hostilities between striking union miners and employees of the strip mined the Southern Illinois Coal Company near here.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22—Adj.

Gen. C. E. Black, shortly before noon today, declared his information from Herrin was that the local authorities have the situation well in hand. General Black had just talked by telephone with Colonel Hunter of his staff at Herrin. Regarding the number reported killed, General Black commented that "The multiplication table is at work."

NEWSPAPERS CALLED

BEST FOR ADVERTISER

NEW YORK, June 22—"The newspaper is the greatest instrument for the advertiser there is. It is also the cheapest medium. You reach more people on the same day and can sell goods for less money through the newspaper than you can by any other medium."

That is what Sir Charles F.igham, M. P., European vice-president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, told the League of Advertising Women of New York. The visitor said he was astonished at the improvement in American journalism.

"I am glad," he said, "to see so many women engaged in advertising, but what are you going to do with this powerful medium that you have? Are you going to be amused by it or are you, with your intuition and skill in the profession, going to realize that you have at hand the greatest pulpit in the world?"

GRAIN HEAD TO RUN FOR SENATE

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22 (Special)—C. H. Gustafson of Lincoln, head of the United States Grain Growers Inc., national co-operative grain marketing corporation, today accepted a filing made in his interest as a candidate for United States Senator in the Republican primary. He said he was induced to take this step in the belief that it will end the factional warfare among grain growers. Mr. Gustafson is a "dirt farmer" and a most prominent figure in the farmers' co-operative marketing movement.

GREAT BRITAIN NOT TO URGE REDUCTION OF GERMANY'S DEBT

Execution of Measures of Control to Be Insisted on—Premiers' Meeting a Success

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 22—Gaston Doumergue, president of the Foreign Commission of the Senate, has had a long interview with Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, and is to report to the commission on the latter's voyage to London. M. Poincaré appreciates the warmth of his welcome, and believes British opinion understands the attitude of France in respect to Soviet and the policies which have been defended. There is much that is satisfactory in this encounter, but nothing more welcome than the general atmosphere of cordiality. Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, was pleased that France is to be represented at The Hague.

On reparations, Great Britain is now resolved not to urge a reduction of the German debt but insists on the execution of measures of control. In the case of had will on the part of Germany the Allies will meet to determine what shall be done; in this connection it is noted that M. Poincaré last week addressed to the British Government a note in which he explained his conception of the French right to act alone in certain circumstances. He showed that there was no intention of doing so immediately or without cause.

The Frankfurt incident was followed by a promise not to act alone in cases not covered by the treaty. But M. Poincaré insists that the word "respect" in the treaty means that the allied powers can move independently wherever sanctions are indicated by the treaty. Nevertheless, this does not imply any wish of France to do so. No steps will be taken, except it becomes clear that the Allies refuse to support France in enforcing the decisions taken by the Reparation Commission.

It is exceedingly improbable that such a contingency could arise, since the Reparation Commission is itself an inter-allied institution. Either the British delegates would refuse to make recommendations to their government, or advice being given the allied governments could hardly refuse to follow it.

Passing on to the Near East problem, while the British and French standpoints are unchanged, the two governments are really ready to seek a solution in a spirit of amity. The presence of Italy is essential in a discussion of the Near East problem, as the presence of Spain is essential in that of Tangiers. Other conversations will shortly take place either at Paris or at London.

RIKSDAG REJECTS SOVIET TREATY

Proposed Agreement Contained Objectionable Political Features

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—All negotiations for a commercial treaty between Sweden and Russia are declared off by the Swedish Government, Capt. Axel P. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister to the United States, stated here.

This action on the part of the Swedish Government followed the approval by both Chambers of the Swedish Parliament of the unfavorable report rendered by the special parliamentary committee appointed to study the terms of the proposed treaty. This committee, after a painstaking study of the document reported against ratification by a vote of 13 to 7. One of the principal reasons for the unfavorable report, it is said, was the fact that the treaty as drawn up by C. E. Svensson, the Swedish Minister of Commerce, and P. M. Kergentzoff on behalf of the Soviet Government, contained political features of an objectionable nature, among them formal recognition of the "Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic."

The upper chamber of the Riksdag upheld the report of the parliamentary committee by a vote of 81 to 47; in the lower chamber the result was the same, but the vote was closer—105 to 94. "In accordance with the manifest wish of the Riksdag that the proposed treaty be dropped it has been done," said Mr. Wallenberg.

SALES CODE WILL END LUMBER TRADE EVILS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Hardwood lumbermen of the nation are getting together on a new sales agreement, which will eliminate unfair cancellation of orders and set up a means of settling disputes, this being the important piece of business being transacted during the session of the seventy-third annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, now being held here.

Yesterday the sales code, as it is termed, was agreed upon by the committee, and today it went before the convention of about 1000 delegates. The practice of purchasers in accepting orders, following a drop in the market, and of sellers in halting an order following an upward price turn, would be done away with by this new measure.

AMUNDSEN'S SHIP ARRIVES AT NOME

Special from Monitor Bureau

SEATTLE, June 22—Capt. Roald Amundsen's exploration ship Maud, bound on a five-year scientific expedition in the North Polar Basin region, has arrived in Nome, Alaska, 17½ days out of Seattle, according to a cable message from Captain Amundsen.

The Maud will proceed to East Cape, Siberia, where five Siberian natives, taken on last year, will be dropped, and a supply of fur clothing taken aboard.

COAL INDUSTRY IN INDIA DISCUSSED

Wagon Shortage Is One of Chief Problems to Be Met

CALCUTTA, April 25 (Special Correspondence)—The annual meeting of the Indian Mining Federation recently held at Calcutta was responsible for a thoughtful speech by N. C. Sircar, the president, in which he exhaustively discussed the position of the coal industry and its relation, very intimate in this country with railway problems.

Two-thirds of Indian-raised coal comes from the Province of Bihar and Orissa and three-quarters from that province and Bengal. During the year 1921 the output increased slightly over the previous year and surpassed all figures except those for 1918 and 1919.

Mr. Sircar vividly painted the difficulties under which the coal industry in India labor and the chaotic condition of the railways. As he put it, the Government's incapacity to move sufficient traffic was made the excuse for denying traffic facilities altogether to the industry. Wagon facilities were granted rather to the consumer, who might need coal, in preference to the collieries who might want more coal to themselves.

At every turn, the truth is, one comes up against the backward condition of the railways. Just like Great Britain, in the case of India the period has lasted far longer, the railways are woefully behind in making up the arrears of capital construction and development, which were dropped during the war, to say nothing of the fresh work which should automatically have been undertaken. Short of waggons, and none more so than the East Indian railway.

Other factors which have hampered the collieries have been a considerable importation of foreign coal and the heavy rates levied by the railway. A ton of foreign coal has to pay an average freight of 15 to 18 rupees for a journey of a mile, while a ton of Bengal coal for a distance of 1500 miles often has to pay a freight of 17 to 18 rupees. High rates are, of course, again due to greatly increased working costs on the railways, greater cost and at the same time less efficiency of labor. The Heworth Railway Commission published majority and minority reports on the question of state or company management. They unanimously agreed that the railway budget should be separated from the general budget, but to this the Government, in view of the fact that the railways have been profitable concerns until the last year or two, will not assent.

MOSCOW POLITICS STAY DEPARTURE OF HAGUE DELEGATES

THE HAGUE, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—Telegrams from Riga announcing that Maxim Litvinoff and Mr. Sakolnikov are en route to The Hague without Leonid Krassin and Mr. Rakovsky, who are delayed in Moscow, are causing much speculation in Conference circles here as to what the political situation may be in Moscow now that the Premier, Nikolai Lenin, has been forced to retire temporarily from his office.

M. Litvinoff, who is head of the delegation to this conference on Russian affairs, is credited with being in favor with the extreme Left Wing of the Communists and the Third International. Mr. Krassin has never been in high favor with the Communists, but has held office largely through Mr. Lenin's support, Russian authorities declare, being in much the same class as the Foreign Minister, Georgi Tchitcherin. Both of these officials were converted to Communism after the Bolsheviks took over the government at Petrograd, both having been members of the aristocratic class under the imperial régime.

TRANSVAAL COURT EXEMPTS NATIVES FROM THE POLL TAX

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Supreme Court of the Transvaal today handed down an important judgment in connection with the native poll tax. Two natives were proceeded against and convicted for refusal to pay the poll tax levied by a Provincial Council ordinance. On appeal however, the Supreme Court unanimously held that the tax had been illegally levied since it is in conflict with the Financial Relations Act of 1921, which lays down that a Provincial Council should not have the power to impose direct taxation on natives unless it also imposed taxation on a like rate and with like incidence on other persons.

The court ruled that the ordinance discriminated in the matter of incidence and was therefore ultra vires. The decision, which was unanimous, shows that, so far as the natives are concerned, the tax was illegally imposed, and not only can no native who has not paid it be compelled to pay, but those who have paid will be able to demand a refund.

This judgment supplies ample justification for the provision in the Financial Relations and Extension Bill this year, whereby the Provincial Councils are debarred from imposing any direct taxation of the incomes, lands or persons of natives.

PORT ELIMINATION TO BE INVESTIGATED

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 9 (Special Correspondence)—The United States Shipping Board has cited seven steamship lines plying in the inter-coastal trade to show cause why the proposed elimination of San Diego, Tacoma, Astoria, and Flavel as ports of call should be carried out. It is charged that such action would be in violation of Section 16 of the Shipping Act, which provides against unjust discrimination.

These ports some time ago were eliminated by the steamship lines, but were restored pending the Shipping Board hearings. The lines cited by the board are included in what is known as the Atlantic inter-coastal conference.

ANOTHER DEFEAT IN HOUSE OF LORDS

(Continued from Page 1)

up the question as it affects Italians. The whole matter comes before the League of Nations on July 15.

How Government Defeat Is Regarded in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—The defeat of the Palestine mandate by the House of Lords has only an indirect bearing on the agreement regarding the mandate reached between the United States and Great Britain, public announcement of which was made a few weeks ago.

Mandates in which the United States is concerned are of two kinds, that provided for by treaty under which the United States shares with the allied powers by direct provision. This was the authority for the agreement regarding the islands in the Pacific north of the equator and for others yet to be made. The other class of mandate is that providing for the disposition of territory formerly belonging to Turkey.

The United States does not seek to gain any of the territory at stake for herself, but to protect the rights of her own and all nationals in the territory under consideration. When the mandate for Palestine was assigned to Great Britain the United States took the stand that it was for the British to decide on the character and terms of the mandate but with due respect to the rights and privileges of Americans and other nationals. The responsibility for working out the terms satisfactorily was left to the British.

The Zionist movement, as such, is not an issue with the United States Government, other than it touches upon the fundamentals laid down by the State Department, which Great Britain had accepted as satisfactory.

Officials of this Government cannot comment on a matter of British internal policy but there seems to be no lack of confidence that, despite the action of the House of Lords in condemning the mandate on the ground that it violated the pledge given to the people of Palestine and was opposed to the wishes of the majority, the ministry will find a way to solve the problem and that the mandate will be carried out along the main lines which have already been accepted.

It is regarded here as largely a British political question and this Government will simply await the issue.

MR. WEEKS WOULD MODIFY DRY LAWS

Quoted as Favoring Restoration of Beer and Wines

CHESTER, Pa., June 22—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in an interview here yesterday was quoted as saying that he favored a modification of the prohibition law. He said he had found a general sentiment in favor of an amendment to the Volstead Act. The people, Mr. Weeks was quoted as saying, want beer and light wines, and if he were in Congress, they could have them.

Referring to the statement of Arthur Capper, Senator from Kansas, that he should resign because of his speech in Ohio last week, Mr. Weeks said that Mr. Capper did not appoint him. "You can't be in tune with everybody all the time," he said, "and this shows Senator Capper and I do not accord in our opinions."

President Asked About Policy

DALLAS, Tex., June 22—President Harding was asked whether John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, was voicing the policy of the Administration in criticizing the Volstead act in a telegram sent today to the Executive by the Rev. Atticus Webb, superintendent of the Anti-Slavery League of Texas.

MR. TAFT VISITS LAW COURTS IN LONDON

LONDON, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, visited the London law courts today with Sir Thomas Willems Chitty, senior master of the Supreme Court, and observed the methods of procedure in this English judicial body. He was introduced to London's most eminent judges and lawyers who later tendered him a luncheon.

This afternoon the one-time President received visits from Gen. Sir Edmund Dwyer-Howard, Governor of Bermuda, and Sir John Harrington, of the British Army, both of whom are old-time friends. Tonight he will be given a banquet by Sir John Simon and leaders of the bench and bar.

ALEXANDRETTA ROAD IN SYRIA AUTHORIZED

BEIRUT, Syria, May 20 (Special Correspondence)—Nargalilik is a favorite part of the country with the inhabitants of Alexandretta, who go there in summer. Hitherto the means of communication have been most difficult, a rough track in very bad condition being used.

The Government, with a view to furthering the progress of the country, has authorized on the budget of public works the construction of a carriage road.

The plans have been begun and before long the actual construction will be hurried forward to make this highway available for the circulation of automobiles and other traffic.

By order of the Governor-General of the State of Aleppo, the capital of the caza of Beylan, a dependency of the autonomous Sandjak of Alexandretta, is transferred to Kirik-Khan. From henceforth the caza of Beylan will take the name of the caza of Kirik-Khan.

at the end of its maiden trip from Dubuque, Ia., where it was built, the first downriver cargo will start from St. Paul tomorrow when the barge puts out for LaCrosse, Wis. Local business men have assured cargoes. The barge capacity is 5 tons when drawing 37 inches and 100 tons when drawing 35 inches. The towboat draws 26 inches.

Definition Given of "Lord's Day"

Astronomer Declares in Canadian Court That Term Is Indefinite

VICTORIA, B. C., June 9 (Special Correspondence)—An attempt to show that the Canadian Lord's Day Act cannot be enforced because its definition of Sunday is without meaning was made by the defense when the prosecution of shop owners who kept their shops open on recent Sundays here commenced in the Police Court recently. W. J. Taylor, acting for the defense, pointed out that the "Lord's Day" is defined in the Lord's Day Act as "the period of time which begins at 12 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and ends 12 o'clock on the following afternoon."

This, Mr. Taylor argued, meant nothing and he called Dr. John S. Plaskett, Superintendent of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory here, to support his assertion. Dr. Plaskett agreed that the definition of the Lord's Day meant nothing to him as an astronomer. Mr. Taylor's second point was that the Lord's Day Act has no application in British Columbia, where Sunday closing comes under the Provincial Shop Regulation Act which allowed hotels, cigar stands, confectioners and news agents to do business on Sunday. In the case of a Negro bootblack, charged under the Lord's Day Act, Mr. Taylor produced references to show that a bootblack was exempted from Sunday observance laws by an act passed in the reign of Charles II. Decision on the Sunday cases has been reserved. If the defense loses in the Police Court it will appeal.

CALIFORNIA RANCH TO BE COLONIZED

Roads, Mains and Civic Center Will Be Built in 8800-Acre Tract

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 9 (Special Correspondence)—With W. E. Hodges, vice-president of the Santa Fe railroad, driving a big caterpillar tractor equipped with plows to break the first road for roads, actual work recently was begun on the development of the 8800-acre tract of land between Del Mar and Escondido, near here, which the Santa Fe is opening for colonization.

Between 400,000 and 500,000 will be expended in the development plan, which will include 50 miles of roads, more than 40 miles of water mains and a civic center in the heart of the big tract.

Eighty acres of the tract will be utilized as a civic center and the rest of the land will be subdivided into 546 tracts of 20 and 40 acres each. Known as the San Diego Ranch, the tract is composed of mesa and valley land of high fertility.

With the development of this tract, thousands of acres of land hitherto unused will be put under cultivation and it is expected the population of the county will be increased considerably.

GERMANY WILL NEVER SACRIFICE RHINELAND SAYS DR. RATHENAU

By Boston News Bureau

BERLIN, June 22—Speaking in the Reichstag, Dr. Walter Rathenau declared: "Germany will never sacrifice the Rhineland. Germany will never concede anything resembling neutralization. We will never concede a single bit of territory for creation of a buffer state."

Dr. Rathenau, who is one of the most important figures in the German government, declared that the Versailles treaty, which he believed to be a disgraceful compromise, was a violation of the German constitution. He said that the German people would never accept such a compromise and that they would fight to the last to preserve their independence.

The Saar basin shows typical signs of foreign domination, with the population practically outlawed by systematic suppression of German nationality. French administration of this district represents an outrageous violation of the Versailles treaty. There is extensive spying and deportation and the French language has been introduced in the schools. Therefore, it is fitting that we remind the League of Nations of the solemn pledge of neutrality."

NEBRASKA DECISION AIDS "DRY"

LINCOLN, Neb., June 22 (Special)—The Nebraska Supreme Court today held that section of the State prohibitory law making possession of a still a crime. A district judge had held it unconstitutional, because of the alleged harshness of the penalties and because he said it was not germane to the section amended. The decision will add greatly to the effectiveness of law enforcement in the State.

MRS. BROWN SEEKS SENATE SEAT FAIRMONT, W. V., June 22—Mrs. Isetta Jewell Brown of Kingwood, one of the best known women in public life in West Virginia and remembered by politicians because of the ovation tendered her by the National Democratic Convention in San Francisco two years ago, when she seconded the nomination of John W. Davis, for President, has announced her candidacy for United States Senator, subject to the Democratic primaries of Aug. 1.

ROADS TRAFFIC HEAVIER

CHICAGO, June 22—The Chicago & North Western road's loadings in the first 19 days of June increased 11.6 per cent.

Fresh Dressed Fowl, 40¢ lb

Strawberries, Cucumbers, Spinach, Green Peas received from our Arlington Farms Daily

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PRUSSIAN POLICE FIND HIDDEN ARMS

Question Asked Is Against Whom Are They to Be Used?—Monarchist Plot Alleged

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 22—Another important discovery of hidden arms this time made by Prussian police in the neighborhood of Jüterbog is unfortunately likely to strengthen the outcry abroad, notably France, against official Germany's good faith in the matter of disarmament. The police unearthed a vast stock of rifles, revolvers, hand grenades and other munitions and numerous machine guns. They proceeded to arrest promptly a suspected ex-officer. The allied military control commission here is also actively occupying itself with the affair. Are such stocks of hidden arms intended for a movement against the Allies or against the present German democratic government? Such is the question now being asked here.

The Socialist newspaper, "Freiheit," which continues this morning its detailed revelations regarding an alleged widespread monarchist plot in Germany, describes the losses as "calamitous." It is, however, a magnificent property, and under business-like management would insure prosperity to the settlers and the payment of interest on the capital outlay, which amounts to \$6,186,000. The auditor points out that there are tenuous circumstances connected with recent losses, namely, the financial depression, and the slump in war-inflated prices.

DR. ROBERTSON WINS SCHOOL BOARD PLACE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Despite opposition of the Chicago Woman's Club and the Women's City Club to the appointment of Dr. John Dill Robertson, former health commissioner, to the Chicago Board of Education, he was approved by the City Council yesterday by a vote of 47 to 17. It is expected he will be elected president of the School Board.

LABOR UNIONS HONOR VETERAN SUPPORTER

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 22 (Special)—As a testimonial of appreciation of his 56 years of active work performed in behalf of working people, Elizabeth Central Labor Union has presented to John Keyes a check for \$1000. Jacob C. Taylor, chairman of the testimonial committee, says that the check can in no measure repay Mr. Keyes for his unselfish devotion to the cause of Labor, but is intended to convey to the recipient at least some degree of the esteem in which he is held by unionized Labor members of this city.

Mr. Keyes has carried a union card for more than half a century. He resides at West New York, N. J., but was formerly a resident of Elizabeth.

DITTMORE CASE POSTPONED

Further conference between Judge Frederic Dodge, master, and counsel in the case of John V. Dittmore against the Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in which Mr. Dittmore seeks reinstatement as a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, have resulted in the hearing being again postponed, this time to next Tuesday.

4 per cent, and re-exports 25 per cent, compared with the years 1920-21, but the figures do give ground for hoping that the corner of Indian depression has been turned. Trade is still principally with the United Kingdom, which contributed 61 per cent of the exports in March, 1922, compared with 59 per cent in February, 1922. Her share of the export trade stands as before—50 per cent. The shares of Japan and the United States are respectively valued at 5 per cent each as regards imports, and 13 and 9 per cent as regards exports.

IRRIGATION PROJECT SOURCE OF DEFICIT

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 8 (Special Correspondence)—The Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas, established by the Government eight years ago, by the construction of a mammoth dam across the river, is still a source of serious loss to the State. Up to date the accumulated deficit on working is nearly £1,500,000. Last year's transactions were more disastrous than those of any preceding years, amounting to very nearly £500,000. Some settlers had been allowed to get into debt to the commission as much as £3000.

Officers of the Auditor-General's department, who had been detailed to conduct an inquiry into the condition of affairs, describe the losses as "calamitous." It is, however, a magnificent property, and under business-like management would insure prosperity to the settlers and the payment of interest on the capital outlay, which amounts to \$6,186,000. The auditor points out that there are tenuous circumstances connected with recent losses, namely, the financial depression, and the slump in war-inflated prices.

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HARVARD CONFERS 1414 DEGREES AT COMMENCEMENT

Outdoor Graduation Exercises
Are Held in College Yard—
J. Weston Allen Honored

HONORARY DEGREES

Master of Arts
WILLIAM PHILLIPS
(United States Under-Secretary of State)
Descended from a family illustrious by its benefactions, he has devoted himself to the national service at home and abroad; courteous and friendly, he made himself beloved wherever he represented the country.

ELLIS LORING DRESEL
Charged in Germany after the close of the war with a task well-nigh impossible, he fulfilled it with honor to himself and dignity for his nation.

CHARLES HOWARD STRONG
An alumnus of the University, who in New York, has abounded above measure in fruitful labor for his profession, his church, his city, and his state.

JOHN ALDEN CARPENTER
Blender of the worlds of action and of art; first trained in music here, he gives his morning to his office desk and in the afternoon weaves the chords of symphonies.

Doctor of Divinity
HENRY SLOANE COFFIN
A preacher of the gospel, who, in his words, has all the fervor of the prophet illumined by light of common day.

Doctor of Letters
ROBERT GRANT
Who, longer than any other living man, has served on the Board of Overseers; and from the labors of an exacting judicial post has wrung the time to make him famous by his pen.

Doctor of Laws
CHARLES RICHARD CRANE
Manifest in his interests, versatile in his tastes, he has, by his sensibility, his energy, his generosity, his sense of innumerable projects, artistic, scientific and philanthropic.

WILLIAM PROCTOR GOULD
HARDING
Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, whose steady hand has steered the bark of commercial credit in a time of industrial stress.

WALTER BELKNAP JAMES
A physician who has ministered to countless sufferers in a vast metropolis; a man full of public spirit, spending himself in ceaseless service for the common good.

FREDERIC JESUP STIMSON
Author and jurist; first Ambassador to Argentina, whose keen insight and friendly sympathy prevailed in many delicate situations during the Great War.

JOHN GEORGE MILBURN
Leader of the New York Bar; worthy heir of the high traditions of an honorable profession that, in England and America, has long fortified the pursuit of liberty and law.

JOHN WESTON ALLEN
(Attorney-General of Massachusetts)
Our Hercules, who from its dark caverns dragged a Hydra of iniquity and slew it.

OSCAR WILDER UNDERWOOD
Senator of the United States; a statesman of no common mold, who has seen the duty that our country owes both to itself and to the world of which it forms a part; and, undismayed by faction, has upheld boldly what he sees as right.

Thirteen honorary and 1401 regular degrees were conferred by Harvard University at its two hundred and eighty-sixth commencement today out-of-doors in Sever Quadrangle in the Harvard Yard instead of in Sanders Theater, as has been the custom. The academic procession included the seniors in cap and gown of some 16,000 students, and several members of his staff in military uniform, and the professors and distinguished guests whose colored hoods, signifying their degrees, draped over their shoulders and gave an added touch of color.

Each honorary degree man had as his escort a Harvard professor appointed by President Lowell of the University. President Warren G. Harding was to have received the honorary degree of LL. D. but pressure of work kept him in Washington. He will receive his degree at another time as Harvard University has never given an honorary degree unless the recipient is present to receive it in person.

Platform Filled
Dr. Lowell was seated on the middle of the platform, built in a semicircle, with the members of the faculty and the guests on right and left. On his right were Governor Cox and staff.

Dr. Warren, the marshal, then introduced Benjamin W. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., who greeted the audience in Latin. Clyde W. Phelps of Rockford, Ill., gave the undergraduate part, speaking on "America's Russian Policy."

Marshal Warren then introduced Mordcaai W. Johnson of Charleston, W. Va., who gave the graduate part, speaking on "The Faith of the American Negro."

After the singing of Chadwick's "Præstat Hoc Nobis" in Latin by the University choir Dr. Warren called on the deans of the various schools to bring forward their candidates for degrees. President Lowell then awarded the degrees, giving the papers which will be exchanged for the actual sheepskins later.

Many degrees voted by the corporation Feb. 27, 1922, and confirmed by the board of overseers, including several to students who passed away in the service of their country during the World War, were included on the commencement program.

Of the 1401 regular degrees awarded today 520 went to undergraduates of Harvard College, 421 of them being A.B. degrees and 99 being S.B. degrees. The degree of master of arts was awarded to 133 men in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, while 36 men received their Ph.D. degrees. The engineering school graduated 44 bachelors of science in its various branches, one metallurgical engineer, and five masters of science.

Among the 66 who received the degree of master of education from the Graduate School of Education were 42 women, and one woman was among the three winners of the degree

of doctor of education. This is only the second year in which women have been eligible to receive a Harvard degree through work in the school. The law school graduated 266 bachelors of law and five doctors of the science of jurisprudence, while the business school graduated 150 masters of business administration. Other degree winners included two associates in arts, four masters of science in botany, four masters of forestry, four doctors of science, five masters of architecture, two masters of landscape architecture, and seven winners of various degrees in the divinity school. The highest award in the law school, the Fay diploma, went to Sidney P. Simpson of Galesburg, Ill.

Dr. Lowell Denies Prejudice
At the annual exercises of the Harvard Alumni Association, which were held this afternoon in Sever Quadrangle, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, announced gifts to the university totaling nearly \$5,000,000 and also a twenty-fifth anniversary fund of \$100,000 from the class of 1897. Several of the distinguished guests who received honorary degrees addressed the alumni.

Recently there has been considerable discussion regarding Harvard's policy on admitting certain races to the university and Dr. Lowell has appointed a committee to investigate the question of admissions. In addressing the alumni this afternoon he said: "Of late there has come to us from every part of the earth mutual antipathies among men bred in the old world. We must, if we can, see that such feelings are not fostered here. There is no love, as yet, between the German and the Pole in Europe, but their antagonisms have no place in the new world, to which both have been welcomed. It is the same with every other antagonism among the citizens of our country."

"American" Not Finished
"But mark this: We often speak of Americanization as if the America were a finished product. The American has been in the making ever since the first white man set foot upon our shores, and will continue to be in the making so long as streams of foreigners pour into our land. Americanization does not mean merely moulding them to an already settled type, but the blending together of many distinct elements. No one of the peoples that have come from Europe to our shores is devoid of qualities that can enrich our common heritage, and some have already contributed greatly thereto. In the blending of the different groups, our colleges, where young men of all kinds mingle in common pursuits, and share common interests

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 21
NOW that he has succeeded in having the bonus bill side-tracked in the Senate for the passage of the tariff, interest centers in the President's effort to get action in the House on the ship subsidy measure. If he succeeds in getting that measure through during the present session it will be considered evidence of real leadership. If he fails he may lose some prestige as a director of legislation.

Manipulation of the subsidy bill in the House is a far more formidable undertaking than having the bonus laid aside in the Senate. There are almost five times as many House members as senators. This in itself is an obstacle, but it is not so important as the fact that there is no general feeling in favor of the beneficiaries of the subsidy. The Democratic members are practically solidly against it, and incidentally they are not alone in this respect. Many Republicans oppose it because they fear its passage may mean trouble at the polls. Hence, much as they would like to oblige the President, some of them feel they cannot go so far as to allow the bill to go through before the close of the session, as he demands.

Negotiations are going on with varying indications. The President is pressing hard, and A. D. Lasker, Shipping Board chairman, is doing his utmost to aid him. Doubtless they are making converts here and there, but their accomplishment has not been sufficient to justify any definite prediction concerning the probable result.

It is a fact perhaps not generally known that there is still operating in Russia the remnant of what was during the war a very active and important organization consisting of American experts—namely, the Russian Railway Service Corps. This fact was brought out by DeWitt C. Poole, head of the Russian division of the State Department, at a hearing before the House Military Affairs Committee a day or two ago on the status of members of this organization, who wish to be recognized as enlisted men and officers of the Regular Army. Reading from the State Department records, Mr. Poole proceeded to light some very interesting data concerning the activities of the corps.

The first unit of railroad engineers was sent over by the State Department in November, 1917, in response to the request of the provisional government of Russia for American experts who could assist in the transportation service of the trans-Siberian system, which was badly handicapped. In March, 1918, this unit, consisting of more than 100 picked men, began operations in the region. They were to act in an advisory capacity to the Russian Government.

"The State Department," said Mr. Poole, "cannot commend too highly the service rendered by this Railway Service Corps at a particularly trying time, and the splendid spirit displayed at all times."
After the fall of the provisional government, the salaries of the men were paid from the funds of the government controlled by M. Bakhmeteff, ambassador to the United States, and later by the Inter-Allied Technical Board, which is still functioning with the remainder of the funds appropriated for its use by the allied countries during the war. There are only

and ambitions, can render an indispensable service. But this blending, the removal of antagonisms, the softening of the lines of demarcation, will not take place, first, unless we recognize the facts as they are. . . . And in the facts I include the particular temperaments of the group. . . . and second, that we study those facts with a mind unwarped by any desire save to promote the real welfare of any group. To leave out of sight the interests of any group whatever, to fail to consult members of that group about its interests, would be wrong. To shut the eyes to an actual problem of this kind and ignore its existence, or to refuse to grapple with it courageously, would be unworthy of a university."

Thirteen men have been appointed members of the special committee to consider and report to the governing boards of Harvard principles and methods for more effective sifting of candidates for admission to the university.

For the faculty of arts and sciences: Prof. Charles H. Grandgent '83, chairman; Henry Pennypacker '88, Prof. Theodore Lyman '97, Dean Chester N. Greenough '98, Prof. Paul J. Sachs '00, Dr. Roger I. Lee '02, Assistant Prof. Harry A. Wolfson '12.

For the faculty of law—Prof. Samuel Williston '82.

For the faculty of medicine—Prof. Lawrence J. Henderson '98; Prof. Milton J. Rosenau, Hon. '14.

For the faculty of engineering—Prof. Harry E. Clifford.

For the faculty of business administration—Dean Wallace B. Doham '98.

For the faculty of education—Dean Henry W. Holmes '03.

**LABOR PROPOSES
TO CURB COURTS**
Favors Repeal of Sherman Anti-Trust Law

CINCINNATI, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—An ever-whirling wheel, the American Federation of Labor convention today adopted a program, centering around four proposed constitutional amendments, repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and other legislation, as the means for curbing the courts on account of decisions adverse to labor. The program was drafted by a special policy committee and accepted without change by the convention.

The election of officers of the federation was set for tomorrow morning, and at that time the seat for next year's convention also will be selected. Houston, Tex., and Atlantic City, N. J., are the leading cities that have submitted invitations for the convention, which will be held in October, 1923.

Washington, June 21
Six members of the corps remaining in Russia. Three of them were members of the original unit.

Few instances have occurred in recent philological history, according to Washington authorities, more striking than that connected with the change from the spelling of the name of Muscovy to the name of Russia. The original, I from the presence of sand bars or shoals in the Tennessee River which were frequented by the bivalve mollusks bearing the name mussel. On this account originally the name of the location was spelled as is the name of the mollusk, Mussel Shoals. The rivers of that section of the country all contain these creatures, and shells are used for button making on a fairly large scale. In some cases pearls are found in them, and pearl hunting is a considerable industry where mussels are numerous in some of the mid-west streams. It is to be hoped that there will be a return to the original name because the modern name of Muscovy Shoals is without excuse either in propriety or etymology.

Although Warren G. Harding has had many degrees conferred upon him by venerable institutions of learning and could add to them a degree from Harvard if it were possible for him to journey to Cambridge to receive it, he makes no boast of profound learning and tends to lean away from any pretension to information which he does not possess. "Some persons may be ashamed to confess their ignorance," he said recently, talking to newspaper correspondents, "but I am frankly willing to admit that I do not understand enough about the Muscovy question to talk about it intelligently and to arrive at a decision. He would not criticize proposals made by Mr. Ford or by others, because he said he did not understand them."

This is Mr. Harding's way and it is safe to say that he gains more by frank confession than he would by any false assumption. Even when he stumbles now and then in his facts, he is so tolerant, for he understands that not even a President can be informed on all phases, at all times, of every subject that comes before him for consideration. As he said about the Muscovy Shoals matter, he has to leave it to those who assume to know more about it.

President Harding delights to pique curiosity. In his forenoon he is having "fun with the boys"—meaning the press correspondents—and does not mind their wanting to have a little with him—most of the time. In some moods he thinks they are not quite such "kidd scouts" as he would like to have them be.

RAIL UNIONS LOSE ONE STRIKE ISSUE

Contract System Complaints to Be
Heard—Ruling Already Made
Against "Farming Out"

CHICAGO, June 22 (By The Associated Press)—Removal of one of the three issues on which railway employees are taking their strike vote was in prospect today following announcement by the Railroad Labor Board that hearings will open Monday on the contract controversy in which 30 roads are charged with farming out work contrary to the board's orders.

Seventeen contract cases filed against various roads by the unions have been heard by the board and decisions on these cases are expected soon.

Once Case Decided Against Road
In its decision in the case against the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad the board ruled last month against the farming out system and indicated that the same general method would be followed in future decisions on the question.

Posting of the pending cases for an early hearing brought the possibility that one of the chief grievances of the rail unions in the strike referendum would be wiped out before it can be made a real issue in a nation-wide rail strike.

B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, prepared today to assume active command of union headquarters, where the strike ballots are being tabulated as rapidly as they are received so the returns can be turned over to the general committee of 90 which is expected to start the canvass of the vote Sunday.

Likelihood of Walkout Scouted
Railroad executives continued to express belief that there will be no walk-out next month despite the declaration by union leaders that a suspension will be authorized if the rank and file of the rail unions favor a strike and place the responsibility of it upon their leaders.

John Scott, secretary of the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the balloting thus far appears to disclose strong sentiment for a strike in protest against the \$136,000,000 wage reduction and other decisions by the board.

Union leaders today urged employees to rush their ballots to Chicago headquarters. They intended to announce the result of the referendum, if possible, by July 1, the date the wage reductions become effective.

ADVERTISING MEN SHOWN NEW DUTY

Chicagoans Are Told They
Should "Sell Citizenship"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Every advertising medium, individual or agency, has a vitally important office to perform for the good of the community at large, Carl J. Baer, manager of the development service bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce today told Chicago advertising men at their luncheon at the Chicago Association of Commerce, Mr. Baer has been connected with some extensive work in development in the middle states centering from St. Louis, Mo., and his address today before the association's advertising council was intended to show the relationship of the advertising man to the community.

"Selling goods for a profit is not alone your business," Mr. Baer told the Chicago advertising men. "You owe your community a higher service, that of selling citizenship. It is your duty to assume part of the task of showing all citizens that there is an interdependence between all groups of endeavor."

DEGREE IS AWARDED TO GEN. GOETHALS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—Gen. George W. Goethals, engineer of the Panama Canal construction, received the bachelor of science degree from the College of the City of New York at its seventy-sixth commencement exercises today. General Goethals was a City College student three years before taking up a military career.

Three hundred and ninety-nine students were graduated today. Bachelor of Science degrees were conferred by Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, president, on 152 College of Liberal Arts students, B. A.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 84th Street

Rugs for In and Out of Doors

Imported Grass Rugs
9x12 ft., 5.45
This is a new low price on practical summer rugs, attractive in design and color.

Seamless Velvet and Axminster Rugs
9x12 ft., 34.50
These are handsome, durable rugs which we have greatly reduced in price for this occasion.

Dutch Rush Rugs
These are weatherproof oval rugs for the porch, unusually attractive in design and color.

Royal Wilton Rugs
9x12 ft., 69.00
All are seamless and fringed and afford a wide choice for any decorative scheme.

(Eighth Floor)

degrees were taken by 71, and the B. S. S. went to 53 graduates. The School of Technology was represented by four chemical engineers, the School of Business Administration graduated seven with M. B. A. and two with B. B. A. degrees. Sixty-six received diplomas of graduation in accountancy and eight the certificate of senior accountant. One certificate in elementary education and one degree of B. S. E. were conferred by the School of Education.

BAKU OIL FIELDS TO BE OPERATED

American Firm Will Arrange to
Take Over Russian Properties

NEW YORK, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—Mason Day, president of the International Bardsall Corporation, the foreign subsidiary of the Bardsall Corporation, expects to leave here for Europe on board the steamship Olympic, Saturday, bound eventually for Moscow, where he will discuss plans for taking over and operating the Russian Baku oil properties, according to his statement earlier in the week.

Mr. Day stated that he had laid the plans of the Bardsall Corporation board of directors before the authorities at Washington and that these plans had been found entirely in keeping with the policies of the United States Government for the development and carrying on of business in Russia by American interests.

He also declared that in his conference with the representatives of the Russian Soviet Government, both in Russia and at Genoa, the Soviet spokesmen had shown their desire to have American interests carry on business in Russia. He believes that a satisfactory basis for resumption of general trade relations between the United States and Russia soon will be found.

The International Bardsall Corporation has resident American representatives in the principal cities of South Russia who, according to Mr. Day, have received word from the Georgian and Azerbaijan governments and from Moscow, that these governments will do all in their power to aid the Bardsall interests there.

Mr. Day expects to go first to The Hague. There he will be joined by representatives of important American financial interests and by experts from the parent corporation.

ARMY WILL HAVE 12,000 OFFICERS

Agreement on Maximum Reached
by Conference Committees

WASHINGTON, June 22—House and Senate conferees on the Army Appropriation Bill agreed late yesterday on a maximum of 12,000 officers as the permanent strength for the army for the next 12 months. The House had provided for only 11,000, while the Senate amended the bill to provide an average of 12,500.

The agreement leaves only one question of importance to be decided, the committees already having settled on an enlisted strength of 125,000 for the next year.

Methods of reducing the number of officers from the present number of more than 13,000 to that prescribed by the bill have proved a stumblingblock, and it was said after yesterday's meeting that in all probability the Senate amendment covering the reduction would have to be rewritten before it would be acceptable to the House delegation. Several members of the conference felt, however, that another day or two would result in an agreement on that feature.

FRANCE PAYS HONOR TO ANNAM EMPEROR

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 22—Great honors are being paid to Khai Dinh, Emperor of Annam, though during the first part of his sojourn in France he travels incognito. He is particularly interested in the Marseilles colonial exposition and is spending a few days in inspecting this remarkable show. Only on Saturday will he come to Paris and his visit will then take on a full official character.

MRS. OLESEN HOLDS LEAD IN MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, June 22—Mrs. Anna Dickie Olesen continued today to hold her lead for the Democratic senatorial nomination, as did Frank T. Kellogg on the Republican side.

Dispatches from Washington announced that Senator Kellogg plans to come to Minnesota in the fall to conduct an active campaign for reelection. He took no active part in the primary campaign.

MR. LODGE STARTS DRIVE FOR CAPE CANAL PURCHASE

Amendment to Harbors Bill Asked to Effect Acquisition
—Western Senator Calls Price Excessive

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 22—As a commercial and preparedness measure, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, launched a drive in Congress today for acquisition by the Government of the Cape Cod Canal, requesting that authorization be included in the River and Harbor Bill.

Accompanied by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Lodge appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee, which is considering the River and Harbor Bill. Following the committee meeting he said he was confident the committee would agree to the plan, which he declared was the only feasible way of getting the Cape Cod Canal Bill through Congress this session.

Mr. Lodge told the Commerce Committee that a request for a vote on his measure, which has been blocked by the legislative jam at both houses, is not "unreasonable" at this time. Further delay, he cautioned, would increase the cost of the waterway, which he said "Congress sooner or later must take over."

It was pointed out by Mr. Moses that since there is no possibility of the House bill for the acquisition of the canal being passed on account of the three-day recess which goes into effect soon, the only hope of getting the legislation through Congress was as an amendment to the River and Harbor Bill. The House conferees then, he explained, could accept the amendment in conference. He emphasized the fact that no dissenting vote was made on the bill in reporting it from the House Merchant and Fisheries Committee.

Some doubt as to the advisability of passing the bill at this time was expressed by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, chairman of the Commerce Committee, who nevertheless said he strongly favored it. He suggested that in view of the heavy drains on the federal treasury a postponement might perhaps be necessary.

Offer of \$8,000,000 Made
At his request, Mr. Lodge explained the financial features of the bill and the conditions leading up to the taking over of the canal by the Government in 1917. He said that Newton D. Baker, formerly Secretary of War, had offered \$8,000,000 for the canal, but that the canal company had raised its price. Condemnation proceedings resulted in an appraisal of \$16,000,000, he said.

Eventually an agreement was reached between the Government and the company on \$11,000,000 as the purchase price, as authorized in legislation now before Congress. Only \$5,000,000 of the money was to be appropriated, Mr. Lodge explained, the remaining \$6,000,000 being provided for in a bond issue.

Knute Nelson (D.), Senator from Minnesota, a member of the committee, interposed to remark that the cost appeared to him to be excessive. He is opposed to the whole project. He remarked that the \$8,000,000 in bonds above represented the actual cost of building the canal and that all above that appeared to be profit.

Exception was taken to this argument by Mr. Lodge, who produced figures by army engineers showing actual cost of building the canal today would be \$13,716,000.

IMMIGRANT RULE MAY BE MODIFIED

Action by Italy Would Benefit
French and British Ship Lines

NEW YORK, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—British shipping companies are awaiting the expected action on the part of the Italian Government, modifying the rule now in force that Italian immigrants must sail on Italian vessels. Decision to do this would affect immigrant travel on French and British lines, beginning with the government vessel, July 1, and also would hasten final adjustment of passenger rate difficulties in the Mediterranean conference.

Among the Italian companies most interested in the decision is the Fabre Line, one of the oldest Italian immigrant carriers. Hitherto, the Fabre company has been a government licensee for both east and west bound traffic. The west bound license now is in danger of being revoked.

Since the rescinding of the recent order cutting the Fabre's rate 15 per cent, it is reported that the Mediterranean conference is satisfied.

LINCOLN STATUE PRESENTED

An heroic statue in bronze finish of Abraham Lincoln was presented to the Winthrop High School last evening by the graduating class of the school. Core made the presentation in behalf of the class at the graduation exercises held in the Winthrop Theater last evening, and William R. Walton, president of the juniors, received it in the name of the school.

Rate Reduction Announced

NEW YORK, June 22—A 30 per cent reduction in freight rates on cotton between Gulf and Atlantic seaboard ports and a general 10 per cent reduction on all other commodities was announced today by the Southern Pacific Company and by the Mallory Lines. The new rates will go into effect July 1.

FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Several Hundred
Pairs of
WOMEN'S SMART
SUMMER FOOTWEAR

On Sale Friday
\$6.45
Original prices
\$8.95 to \$10.95

Many summer models including White Footwear, dress, street, and sport models in the various strap, sandal and oxford styles which represent the season's most desirable types.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Underprice Purchases
and Drastic Reductions
will combine to make Saturday, June 24th, our Greatest Value-Giving Event of the Season.

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.



Semi-Annual SALE

\$27 to \$98

FROCKS

\$9 to \$49

\$60 to \$275

WRAPS

\$24 to \$110

Our Biggest Values
of the Year

MAXON MODEL COWNS

11 East 36th Street, New York
Elevator Service

RAILROADS REAP BENEFITS
THROUGH DRY AMENDMENTOfficials Say Federal Enactment Adds Strength to Famous
"Rule G," Pioneer Prohibition Measure

BALTIMORE, Md., June 22 (Special)—The Manufacturers Record of Baltimore, a short time ago, published the opinions of a number of prominent professional, business and lay men relative to the effects of prohibition on industry and the social life of the country. There was a unanimity of opinion to the effect that the benefits derived through the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment could not be too strongly stressed. In the issue of the Record, circulated today, the opinions of a number of officials in the railroad industry are printed.

It is an interesting fact that the railroads were the first of the major industries of the country to adopt a rule against the use of intoxicants by their employees. This rule, known as "Rule G," reads:

"The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their use, or the frequenting of places where they are sold, is sufficient cause for dismissal." Commenting on this rule the Record says:

"When railroad officials established a rule that trainmen must not drink while on duty, and that even the frequenting of saloons when on duty would be cause for instant dismissal, no one ever questioned the wisdom of this decision; no one denounced railroad officials for destroying the 'personal liberty' of their employees, nor did the employees resent the decision, and certainly the public did not—for every traveler knew that his life was the safer for that rule."

Rail Employees Obeyed.
The railroad employees, being men of intelligence and honor, knew that the rule was a wise one and promptly obeyed it for the general good. They readily yielded to the wisdom of the rule, even though here and there a black sheep was found who would secretly try to evade the rule. Every traveler heartily approves this order even though someone might think it to be excessive on the very train whose safety is insured by the integrity and soberness of the trainmen.

The Nation saw the benefits of enforced sobriety on the part of railroad employees, and the Nation, after half a century of fight against the liquor traffic, decided by an overwhelming vote in Congress and the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment, to follow the railroad rule and forbid drinking by eliminating alcoholic beverages. If all the people had been as honorable and fair to their country's laws as the railroad employees were to the rules of their employers, the whole country would, as in duty bound, have accepted these laws and abided by them as honorably as the railroad employees by the rules of the roads.

A few brief extracts, taken at random, indicate very clearly the attitude of the railroad industry toward the liquor question. They are:

Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific system, Omaha, Neb.: "This rule is rigidly enforced and there is no question but that it has been of very greatest value in the elimination of the majority of accidents. Its enforcement has been greatly aided by the adoption of prohibition in localities and states, and later by the federal government."

Railroads First to Act
W. R. Cole, president of The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway: "I am of the opinion that the strict enforcement of the rule forbidding the use of intoxicants by employees has very materially lessened the number of accidents in train operation."

W. R. Scott, president Southern Pacific Lines: "The railroads were also the first in making a drive for temperance among their employees, insisting that was a requisite that must be observed on the part of all concerned."

A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Lines: "We have found no opposition from our employees—in fact, we have had their hearty cooperation in our efforts."

W. H. Beardsley, president Florida East Coast Railway Company: "I think there is no doubt that enforcement of prohibition among train employees against drinking while on or off duty has had a considerable effect in the reduction of accidents in train service and we have had very satisfactory co-operation from our employees toward that end."

N. D. Maher, president Norfolk & Western Railway Company: "There is no doubt that there is less drinking among railroad employees, but I believe excessive drinking has ceased almost in the same proportion among employees of other industries."

J. E. Gorman, president Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company: "We would not be without the rule; our intention is to continue enforcing it; we believe it does have its influence in the desired direction."

E. J. Pearson, president the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company: "We have found no opposition to rule G on the part of our employees, as they realize, quite as keenly as we do, that the use of liquor introduces a much increased hazard, not only for the employee himself, but for others who are immediately engaged in the service with him."

Prohibition Has Helped
Charles Donnelly, president, Northern Pacific Railway Company: "I believe to be a self-evident fact that train operation could not be made safe if employees were permitted to use intoxicating beverages."

B. L. Bugz, receiver Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway Company: "There is no question in my mind that conditions are very much improved under prohibition, and I should dislike very much to see the country ever return to the open saloon."

W. B. Storey, president, The Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway system: "We feel that there has been less drinking among our rank and file since the prohibition law went into effect."

D. B. Hanna, president Canadian National Railways: "So far as Canada is concerned, the use of intoxicants by employees in railway service will not be tolerated."

Ralph Budd, president Great North-

ern Railway Company: "I think prohibition has decreased drinking among railroad men when on duty. We have found no pronounced opposition to prohibition."

Rule Easier to Enforce
W. J. Harahan, president, The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company:

"Prohibition has made it much easier to enforce this order (Rule G), because it has removed a lot of the temptation that men had when they were able to get liquor more easily."

J. R. Kenly, president Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company: "I think that the large decrease in railroad accidents in recent years is due to many causes. Prominent among them is the rule prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors by employees."

E. R. Darlow, president of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation: "Prior to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, we had repeated occasion to discipline employees for the use of intoxicating liquors, sometimes because of such use while on duty, and sometimes because of the frequenting of saloons while off duty. Since the amendment became effective, we have had only three employees disciplined for the violation of the rule quoted. We have not taken any formal expression of the views of employees, but our operating officials are firmly of the opinion that practically all of the employees are in favor of the strict enforcement of the rule as essential to the safety of employees, of the public, and of railroad property."

J. S. Fyeatt, president Gulf Coast Lines: "Unquestionably prohibition and the rigid enforcement of a rule by the railroads prohibiting drinking on duty and to excess off duty has contributed materially to the reduction of accidents and injuries on railroads generally throughout the country."

J. M. Kurn, president St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company: "There is no question in my mind but that the curtailment of intoxicating liquors has greatly reduced accidents."

Labor Not Clamoring for Beer
According to W. C. T. U.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—Reporting on answers to a questionnaire, the National Women's Christian Temperance Union says those so far received indicate that "labor men are not clamoring for beer, nor are they in favor of a change in the Volstead code." The W. C. T. U. quotes John G. Cooper, Representative from Ohio, who, it says, was employed for 19 years on the Pennsylvania railroad and is today a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Two others of the same union are cited in behalf of prohibition, and the statement principally to railroad men. The W. C. T. U. reports Mr. Cooper as saying:

"It is not the working people of our country, who are clamoring for the return of the liquor traffic. It is far from the facts when anyone makes the statement that organized labor as a whole favors the return of wine and beer. I do not challenge the right of Mr. Gompers or any other leader to express his own views and sentiments in favor of the repeal of the prohibition laws, but I do challenge the right of anyone to speak for the thousands of law-abiding workmen and women of our country who joined hands with others and banished this un-American institution from the land."

J. H. McIlvenny, secretary and treasurer of Division No. 565 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Newcast, Pa., is quoted in part: "Ninety-five per cent of the railroad men would vote dry if prohibition were put up to them. Any so-called Labor leader, boss or politician who tries to make the people believe the laboring men are crying for the repeal of the Volstead law is an enemy of Labor, and like a war profiteer is simply throwing a smoke screen to hide his own contemptible hide."

"The sense of security that an engineer, conductor and dispatcher now has when compared with other days is of such incomparable value to us that even to think of going back to pre-Volstead times will be enough to cause every red-blooded, clean-thinking, true American, two-fisted fighting man, to rise in his might and forever crush this curse of humanity."

The W. C. T. U. adds that Warren Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, expressed it as his opinion that drunkenness has decreased at least 75 per cent among the men. In my study of the "labor problems," Mr. Stone is quoted as saying, "I find a marked improvement in the number of men saving their money and who own their homes or are buying them. And I find a decided improvement in the home life of workers due to the fact that the women and children have more food, more clothing and better care in every way."

FRENCH DEBT BOARD
WILL SAIL ON JULY 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 22—Word has been received that the French debt funding commission would leave France on July 1, for the United States to confer with the American Debt Funding Commission. It was officially learned at the Treasury Department. The French delegation under the lead of M. Parmentier will take up the funding into long term obligations the approximately \$3,500,000,000 owing the United States by France. They will be the first foreigners to arrive and present financial statistics of the condition of France.

No official word has been received from Great Britain, it was said, but Treasury officials are counting on the British making a payment in the fall.

GENERAL EXPLAINS
FRANCE'S ANXIETYMaintenance of Army Forced on
Country to Assure Protection
of Homes

NEW YORK, June 21 (Special Correspondence)—Gen. Adolph Taublieb, a native of Alsace, who distinguished himself during the World War as commander of the 37th French Army Corps, arrived in New York a few days ago with his wife who, before her marriage, was an American. General Taublieb, in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor, shed new light on the attitude of France toward her former Allies and Germany.

"It is rather difficult for a Frenchman to depict to Americans the present situation of France," he said. "It is also hard to convince our American friends of the fact that France's principal object is her security for the future." Continuing General Taublieb stated:

Believes Some Germans Sincere
"We are neither Imperialists nor militarists, but we are the protectors of our homes. We must be prepared to resist any future attacks. We believe that the present German Government is sincere and means to do what is right but when can we venture an opinion as to its stability? Will that government be strong enough to resist the Junkers?"

"Read in the daily papers the description of the triumphant march of Hindenburg through the Russian battlefields. Analyze the speeches pronounced on that occasion and ask yourselves, American friends, if French anxiety is or is not justified. 'Consider also, if you please, that France has so far spent \$8,000,000,000 francs for partial reconstruction while Germany has paid us so far only \$8,000,000,000 in merchandise, that is, in coal and materials. The question then arises, How are we to pay the money we owe America if we do not collect from Germany?"

"France does not mean to repudiate her debt. America's generosity on the battlefields, coupled with her financial help, are deeds which we will never forget. Our gratitude to your people will be everlasting."

Debts To Be Paid in Full
"Every centime we owe the American nation will be paid. France has always honored her signature. It is a tradition with her and that tradition will survive any possible contingency."

"We dare not forget, however, that in Germany we have a neighbor slow and unwilling to disarm. That the population of that neighbor is nearly twice as numerous as our population, a neighbor who strives by all possible means not to comply with the vital clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, a neighbor whose heart beats for revenge. It is because we are compelled to maintain a large army, necessary, perhaps, to enforce the peace terms, that we are called militarists."

"What would America do under the same circumstances? 'With a depleted treasury, with several of our Departments devastated, with our industry in the north just rising from its ashes, it would be the height of extravagance to maintain an army were it not absolutely forced upon us.'"

MUSEUM REPORTS
TWO LARGE GIFTSWill Make Possible Extension of
Natural History Research

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has contributed \$1,000,000 and George F. Baker \$250,000, in addition to his other gifts, to the endowment fund of the American Museum of Natural History here, the board of trustees of the institution announced last night. These contributions were received in the course of the campaign now being conducted to add \$2,000,000 to this fund.

The trustees also announced that the museum would receive \$277,000 from the estate of Amos F. Eno, the contest over his will having been settled recently. Of this amount, \$200,000 will be added to the fund. "The sense of security that an engineer, conductor and dispatcher now has when compared with other days is of such incomparable value to us that even to think of going back to pre-Volstead times will be enough to cause every red-blooded, clean-thinking, true American, two-fisted fighting man, to rise in his might and forever crush this curse of humanity."

It was pointed out that the income from these gifts may be used to extend the direct educational work of the museum, or its research expeditions, which have been sent to many parts of the world, the most important at present being the party which, with the help of 75 camels and specially constructed automobiles, is penetrating the Mongolian desert, a tract which is almost virgin soil for the archaeologist and paleontologist. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum, will start in September for China, where he will join the members of the third Asiatic expedition, and direct them in their field work.

BIG TRACT OF LAND
SOLD IN LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, June 18 (Special Correspondence)—One of the largest residence property transactions in the history of the Pacific Coast was concluded this week, when a Los Angeles group of men purchased for \$2,000,000 the 1800-acre estate of Mrs. Daisy Canfield Danziger, wife of one of the prominent men in a seven-column first page head, declaring that "the interest of the American must be our religion."

The newspaper declares that gratitude for American co-operation during the last years of the revolution against Spain, which would have been won anyway, has blinded Cuba to the sinister motives of the United States, which only intervened in the revolution to obtain control of the island.

NEGROES ASK LAW
TO END LYNCHINGSAppeal to President for His Support
of Dyer Measure

NEWARK, N. J., June 22 (Special)—President Harding has been requested by the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in session here, to send a special message to the Senate, asking for immediate approval of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. The following telegram was sent to the President:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in convention assembled 3000 strong and representing 12,000,000 colored Americans, by unanimous resolution asks that you reiterate to the Congress of the United States the wish expressed in your first message that the stain of barbaric lynching be wiped from the banners of a representative democracy, and furthermore, that you convey to the United States Senate the urgent hope of colored Americans the country over that no legalistic quibbling shall be permitted to obstruct final enactment of the Dyer anti-lynching bill."

Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, a speaker at last night's session of the convention, said:

"This is the biggest and most important question before Congress today. The tariff bill, the shipping bill, the bonus bill and every kind of bill is secondary to this. It is the duty of the President of the United States, when he is sending messages with reference to other legislation, to go before the Senate and tell them this measure ought to be passed."

"It is not a race issue. It is an issue involving the honor of the republic, to say that the United States cannot protect its citizens against mobs, when they are continually being murdered and no effort is made by the State to do anything."

BEER PROPAGANDA
DECLARED 'FUTILE'Too Late to Weaken Prohibition,
Says Mr. Johnson

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22—William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson, before starting today aboard the Scythia for another tour of England and New Zealand in his campaign for world-wide prohibition, declared futile the move for light wines and beer. It is too late for them now, he said, although he added that absolute prohibition had been brought about by the tactics of the brewers in their fight against the abolition of the saloon.

"If these personal liberty howlers and moderate drinkers can work out some system by which the liquor traffic can be controlled and not prohibited, I will listen to them," Mr. Johnson said. "But I have been in this business 40 years and I have never seen a successful system that stopped short of absolute prohibition."

The progress prohibition is making in India and in other countries was told by Mr. Johnson last night to a large audience in the Bowery Mission. India, he said, was looking to America in its experiment with prohibition. America will not fail, but will demonstrate that prohibition is a success, he declared.

"In spite of violations of the law and the scandals which have developed in connection with enforcement, much progress has been made," he declared. "Our prohibition law is better enforced on the Bowery tonight than the license law ever was, after 10 years of trial."

Prohibition, that Canada, New Zealand, Switzerland and Hungary will be dry in five years, Great Britain in 15 and France and Germany shortly afterward were made by Mr. Johnson.

HOMEOPATHS VOTE
STUDY OF HEALING

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 22—The American Institute of Homeopathy has given its preliminary endorsement to the formation of a medical commission to make a critical study of all systems of healing that have gained wide public recognition. The institute passed similarly on the organization of a national bureau of medical propaganda. The American Medical Association has already approved these measures. They are to be worked out in conjunction with national federation of state medical boards, from which the proposal emanated.

The homeopaths acted on the matter in unanimously referring a resolution dealing with the investigating commission and propaganda organizations to the board of trustees, after being advised that their board of trustees had several months ago approved these policies. The resolution calls for appointment of five members by the institute to participate in working out the plans for the commission.

Presentation of the resolution followed an address by Dr. David Strickler of Denver, president of the Federation of State Medical Boards, in which he recommended the course outlined. He said he had first brought it up at the annual convention of his organization, and that five representatives had been authorized by the American Medical Association.

AMERICA ATTACKED
BY HAVANA PAPER

HAVANA, June 22—La Nacion prints an attack against the United States under a seven-column first page head, declaring that "the interest of the American must be our religion."

The newspaper declares that gratitude for American co-operation during the last years of the revolution against Spain, which would have been won anyway, has blinded Cuba to the sinister motives of the United States, which only intervened in the revolution to obtain control of the island.

LUSITANIA'S CARGO
TO BE MADE KNOWNSalvage Company Head Pledges
Truth if Divers Discover
Any Munitions

NEW YORK, June 22—If war munitions are found aboard the Lusitania that fact will be given to the world, said a statement today by J. W. Karbe, representative of the Leavitt Lusitania Salvage Company, whose expedition will sail for the Irish coast soon.

The statement was evoked by a demand of the National People's Party in the German Reichstag that Germany send observers to check up on the salvaging operations. The demand represented in the Reichstag Tuesday, declared that the German Government had "reliable information" that the Lusitania carried two submarines, as well as munitions and torpedoes.

As the United States had been drawn into the war largely over the Lusitania incident, it was argued, there was special interest in proving the sinking was justified by international law.

"Though our intention is only to salvage the \$5,000,000 in gold and other valuables on the Lusitania and not to raise the ship," said Mr. Karbe's statement, "should our divers, while working below, find munitions, torpedoes or submarines on board, we shall not keep the discovery a secret. Should we by chance find that the German charges are true, we shall make that public as well as we would tell the news of the successful outcome of our trip."

Mr. Karbe said he assumed the German demand for observers at the scene of the salvaging operations was aimed directly at the expedition of Count Cascardi Landi, who is planning to raise the ship from its 300-foot grave.

CHICAGO WINS RIGHT
FOR UTILITY BONDS

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22 (Special)—The city of Chicago was given constitutional rights for issuing bonds for the operation of its street car lines and water works by the Illinois Constitutional Convention here yesterday afternoon.

The incorporation of this article in the new constitution, to be voted on by the people this fall, gives Chicago the right to issue bonds in addition to any debt otherwise permitted by the constitution for the object of acquiring, leasing, constructing or operating either of these utilities.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE IN HAWAII
BEGINS ITS EDUCATIONAL WORKSchool Pupils Especially Will Be Taught to Respect Dry
Law, and Shown Benefits of Prohibition

HONOLULU, Hawaii, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—There is more laxity in Hawaii in the enforcement of the prohibition law than on the mainland, declares the Rev. George De Kay, newly appointed superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of the territory.

This laxity, the Rev. Mr. De Kay believes, is more of a moral than a material nature. The prohibition enforcement office, he states, is doing good work, with the small staff allowed it, to eliminate bootlegging, but the greatest drawback to universal enforcement, he maintains, is the mental attitude of the people, one of derision and contempt rather than of wholesome respect and realization of the checkmate prohibition offers to the evils of liquor drinking, he says.

"There is no law which can be enforced fully when it does not have the respect and sympathy of the public," the Rev. Mr. De Kay continues. "That will in the future be the main work of the Anti-Saloon League in these islands—to emphasize the value of prohibition and to educate the public to understand that the world is better off without liquor."

To Show Value of Prohibition
"My program, in so far as I have any set program, will be to seek every opportunity to meet the young people of our higher schools in classes for carefully considered instruction; to urge, and, if there be any necessity, to enforce continued scientific temperance instruction in all public schools, of lower grade especially; to gain the ear and eye of the public through the columns of the press with reiteration of the facts as to the history and success of prohibition; and to stress, as one of the greatest needs of the day, respect for law."

"I do not expect to turn things upside down immediately. It took more than 100 years of hard work to get where we are now. The fight for prohibition is not over because we have the law on our statute books, but the great outstanding fact is that we have the law, passed in regular American fashion, and every decent American ought to obey it. If he wants to repeal it, there is the regular American way of going about it, but he won't make many friends for his cause of repeal by persistent violation."

Hope to Enlist Support for Law
"I realize fully that liquor is being consumed in many of our so-called best homes. I realize that it is the rich who can find a way to get the liquor, while the poor must do without it. But we hope in time, through

education, to enlist respect and support for the law so that it will be observed voluntarily."

Despite seemingly contrary reports from the mainland, prohibition is successful. I know business men in a large number of communities, situated away from the coast, who will not have a drinking man in their employ. They are mighty thankful for prohibition, knowing that it increases moral stability and business efficiency and makes for increased business."

"And I know that the majority of the business men of Honolulu feel the same way about it. Of course, while the rich are able to get liquor, we cannot expect the poor to view the situation with equanimity. If the rich will set the example by abstinence, the poor will readily fall into line."

INJUNCTION FORBIDS
SILK MILL PICKETING

PATERSON, N. J., June 22 (Special)—A temporary injunction forbidding workers to picket the shop of the Henry Doherty Silk Company at Clifton, N. J., has been issued against the Local 100 and Twisters Union and the Horizontal Wampers Benevolent Association, both of this city.

The unions must show cause on June 27 why they should not be enjoined from pursuing the activities complained of, and if they fail to do so, a permanent injunction against them will be issued. The complaint objects in particular to the workers' "persistent and systematic picketing in relays, accompanied by intimidation and coercion, designed to implant fear in the minds of persons seeking work in the complainant's silk mill."

END OF OIL POLLUTION URGED

WASHINGTON, June 22—The Senate in executive session late yesterday adopted the House joint resolution authorizing the President to call a conference of maritime powers with a view to establishing uniform and effective means for the prevention of pollution of navigable waters by oil burning or oil carrying steamers. The resolution now goes to the President.

LIVING COST SLIGHTLY HIGHER

NEW YORK, June 22—The cost of living for American wage earners increased one-tenth of one point in the month ending May 15, making the index 154.3, or 5.9 per cent above the July, 1914, figure, 24.3 per cent below the peak of July, 1920. The National Industrial Conference Board, a manufacturers' statistics body, announcing the figures yesterday, attributed the increase to a rise in clothing prices.



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Striped madras athletic; \$3 value, \$1.85.

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\$2 and \$2.50 values, \$1.15.

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\$2.50 and \$3.50 values, \$1.65.

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AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY IS DIVIDED

Election Defeat Causes a Split Between Conservatives and Communistic Element

SYDNEY, N. S. W., May 10 (Special Correspondence)—The defeat of Labor candidates at the elections has caused much disquietude. The executive of the Australian Labor Party has been busy expelling from the movement members whose disregard of its orders was believed to have been instrumental in bringing about the disaster. Among those thus dealt with was Mr. J. H. Catts. At the outset Mr. Catts was appointed campaign director for the elections. His appointment was distasteful to many members, because he had consistently opposed the encroachment of communistic ideas into the party objective and program.

Originally the objective had been to secure for the workers the full reward of their labor. As the result of later conferences at which communistic influences were in the ascendant, the objective was altered to "The Socialization of Labor," and it was specified that this object was to be achieved by political and industrial action, including direct action, whenever practicable. A council of action was also formed. Mr. Catts, when expelled, published a scathing denunciation of the intrigues by which this result had been achieved, and endeavored to gather around him a new party, composed of the moderate and law-abiding among the unionists, and his efforts have met with much success.

Vote to Be Taken

Many members, however, whose sympathies were with the secessionists, believed that the wiser course was to retain their membership, and endeavor to place the movement on a firmer basis at the election of the new executive, which must take place at the conference, to be held in June. Of this section Mr. Waite, a thoughtful union leader, whose utterances carry much authority, is regarded as a spokesman. In an interview, after declaring he did not intend to associate with a faction led either by Mr. Catts or the Australian Labor Party, he said:

"Formerly the ideal was to make Australia a greater Britain. Now the Labor Council orators declare for a repetition of Red Russia, glorifying the dictators who are as bad as the dictators they displaced. The rising on the Rand failed, they say, because they had not the Napoleonic strategy of the Lenin of our local communistic fraternity, who, by a studied system of petty terrorism, and by taking advantage of the apathy displayed by the majority of unionists, have secured control of the Labor Council.

Radicals Attacked

"They are off continental nihilistic dope about the coming revolution, which is altogether disconcerted by the thoughtful, thrifty unionists, who, by honest toil, have acquired

comfortable, if humble homes, far away from the allurements of the city.

"A clean-up purification movement and the abolition of secret society factions is as much needed in the industrial arena as in the political field. Many are of the opinion that it is best to fight the foe within the fold, as a policy in the long run more likely to bring about the desired end, than by running away and forming new parties."

BRITISH MUNICIPAL MOTOR CARS USED TO FULL CAPACITY

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 23—It will surprise many to learn that the municipalities of Great Britain now employ only about 5000 motor vehicles, but this figure becomes less startling when it is explained that many boroughs are too small to justify the use of motor vehicles, while in the larger towns, many of the vehicles in operation are kept busy night and day.

The City of London provides an excellent example of the intensive use of motor vehicles. Its 60 miles of streets are kept clean with five motor sweepers and six 2½-ton petrol lorries. Much of this work can be done only at night, so the lorries are used first as water tanks and then as refuse collectors. The bodies can be changed by two men in 10 minutes.

Of all motor vehicles operated by municipalities for street cleaning, refuse collection, haulage, ambulance and fire department purposes, about 75 per cent are petrol driven. The remainder are about equally divided between the steam and the electric types. Steam vehicles are favored chiefly for haulage. Petrol and petrol-electric motors are used almost exclusively for passenger carrying. Electric vehicles predominate in the work of refuse collecting, where there are frequent stops and starts within a limited radius of action.

NEW RECTOR NAMED BY LONDON COLLEGE

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 23—Students at the various universities in London are enthusiastic over the action of the governing body of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, in appointing Sir Thomas Holland to be the new rector in the place of Sir Alfred Keogh, who is retiring.

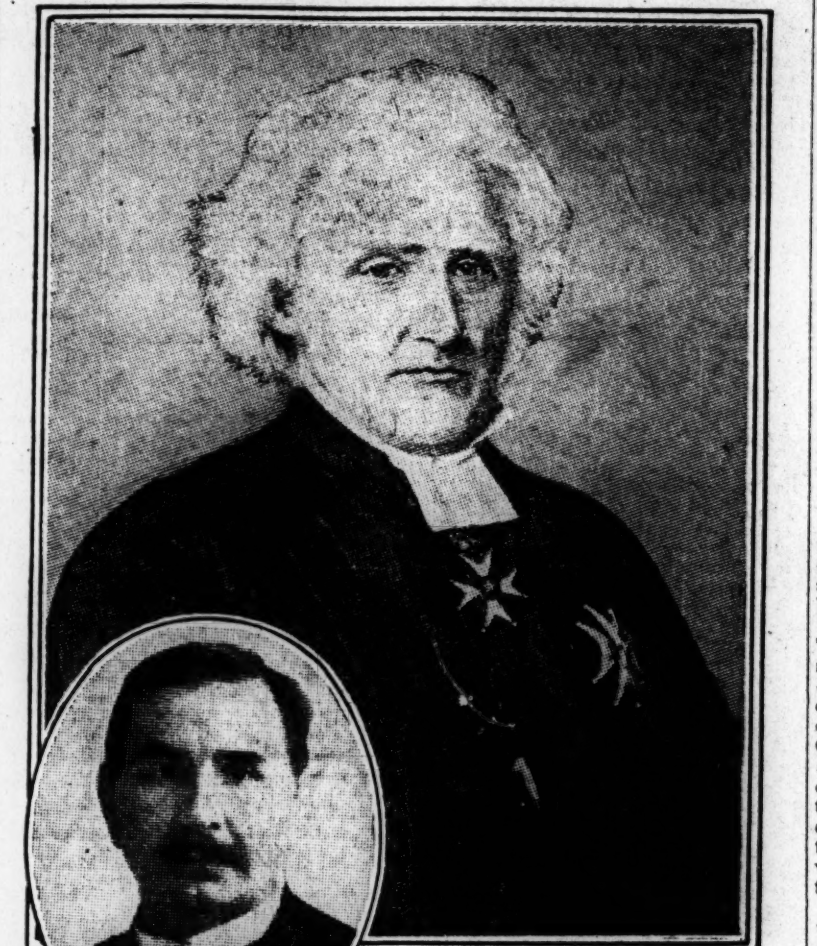
Sir Thomas Holland was active in promoting a communal feeling among the students of the Royal College of Science. His new appointment on this account is exceptionally welcome in London, where many of the students are very poor.

Sir Thomas has had a brilliant career. He was a fellow of Owens College, Manchester, at the age of 21, and in the following year went out to India on the geological survey. In 13 years he rose to the position of director and in 1916 was asked by the Government to return again to India as president of the Indian Industrial Commission.

Dry Sweden Forecast as Result of Vote to Be Taken in August

Stockholm, Sweden, June 2
Special Correspondence
ON AUGUST 27 next the Swedish people will vote on the question—Do you want prohibition of the making, selling and possessing of intoxicating liquors? Intoxicating liquors are understood to mean all beverages containing more than 2.25 per cent weight of alcohol.

It will be seen that the proposition is somewhat different from that adopted in American dry legislation. First, the allowed beverages may contain more alcohol; if the measure given above is counted, as is usual, by volume and not by weight, it will be about 2.4-5 per cent alcohol. Second, the possession of intoxicating drinks would be prohibited. The proposed



Dean Peter Wieselgren, "Father of the Swedish Temperance Movement," and (Inset) Carl Gustav Ekman, Leader of the Drys in the Swedish Parliament and Chairman of the Federation of Organized Temperance People in Sweden.

alcohol limit would permit the brewing of light beers, but since the production of beer has for years been very strictly controlled in Sweden, the making of stronger malt liquors being out of the question, it is forecast that allowance of lighter malt drinks would not cause drinking to excess. Experience in Iceland during seven years of a similar kind of prohibition seems to indicate that the assumption is right.

If carried by the people's vote in August, the form of dry legislation will then be prepared by the legal committee of the Swedish Parliament and acted upon, but the proposition will not be considered as carried unless 60 per cent of all votes cast are in favor of it.

Drys Confident

Since January 29, 1921, women have had equal suffrage with men. The population of Sweden is at present very nearly 6,000,000. Of these the following have the right to vote, as being over 23 years of age:

Women 1,692,275
Men 1,536,446
Total 3,228,721

The drys are confident that 60 per cent of the people will vote in favor of prohibition.

When it is remembered that the yearly consumption of liquors in Sweden was about 46 liters per head, or about 3 gallons, while it is at present about five liters (less than 1-3 gallons); that no strong beers are consumed, and finally that there is good ground for the hope that total prohibition of all strong drink may be adopted, it will be seen that a brilliant work for temperance has been done.

The first signs of the prohibition movement in Sweden may be traced back 100 years. Individual abstinence was, of course, the first step taken. The first temperance society in Sweden was organized in 1819 at Växjö by Peter Wieselgren, then a student. Later he became a clergyman and a dean in the State Church of Sweden. The father of Swedish

temperance and prohibition work, Dean Wieselgren for more than 50 years devoted his energy and talents to the fight against drink. The most outstanding result of his work was the abolition of home distilling in 1855, which was the means of cutting out most of the consumption of strong drinks. While the law against home-distilling prohibited private individuals from making distilled liquor, the government authorized the making of spirits in special distilleries, and strict regulations were set for the selling of distilled drinks by the so-called Gothenburg system.

Straw Vote for Prohibition

From 1879 a new era in temperance work opened and the Independent

company, authorized by the State, and the rule was followed, that the retailer should make only sufficient profit to bring him in 5 per cent per annum on invested money, no restrictions being made in regard to the quantity of liquor that each person could buy. The Bratt system, on the other hand, was planned, as its originator, Dr. Ivan Bratt, advocated, strictly to limit those who should be allowed to buy liquor, drunkards and disorderly persons not being allowed to buy any and no person being permitted to exceed a stipulated quantity per month.

This system, normally allowing each "orderly" person four liters of distilled liquor, or roughly one gallon per month, has been practiced in Sweden since 1914. That the Bratt system could not create a sober people was a foregone conclusion with most of the temperance people of Sweden, and now it is clear to the whole nation.

However, a very strong prohibition wave is sweeping over Sweden at present. Besides the efforts of about 300,000 members in the temperance organizations, a far greater army is fighting for a dry Sweden under the banners of the Swedish Anti-Saloon League—an organization founded in 1920 on the lines of the Anti-Saloon League of America. All denominations in Sweden, including the State Church, are represented in this Christian prohibition movement of Sweden. In the campaign for prohibition now in active operation the older temperance organizations and the young Swedish Anti-Saloon League have combined and are co-operating in the best possible manner.

GERMANY MAKING BUSINESS GAINS

Inserts Favored-Nation Clause in Jugo-Slav Treaty

WIESBADEN, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—The German Jugo-Slav commercial treaty has just been signed. This treaty is in the main based on the same motives underlying those made by Germany and Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary respectively. Moreover, the agreement contains stipulations with regard to customs tariff and single clauses of commodities liable to customs duty. Germany has succeeded in acquiring an assurance of the favored-nation clause, as well as free transit from the other contracting party. It is clearly laid down in the first article of the treaty that free trade shall prevail in the intercourse between the two states.

An important concession is contained in the treaty with regard to literary matters. Hereafter Jugo-Slavia will be allowed regular service of a special train bringing the products of the publishing and printing trade. Special arrangements have been made for postal and telegraphic communications and also for protection through copyright, legal protection in trade, and security. A special clause deals with sea navigation, with shipping made on the internationalized Danube and the national waterways. The latter are regulated by the governments of both countries; the voyage on the Danube will be regulated according to international laws, while special arrangements will be made with respect to ocean navigation.

These arrangements have been made on the lines of the most-favored-nation clause. Provisions, too, have been made, that in the event of diversity of opinions arising with respect to the interpretation of the treaty, the matter shall be settled by a court of arbitration.

The Novosti, the official organ of the Belgrade Government, states that a German financial consortium backed by Hugo Stinnes has recently offered a loan of \$100,000,000 to the Jugo-Slav Government for the construction of new railway lines connecting the interior of the country with the Adriatic ports, and that the Government has accepted this proposal.

DENMARK EXPORTS TO CUBA
COPENHAGEN, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Cuban Consul in Copenhagen, Mr. Becerra, is very active in his endeavors to establish lively commercial intercourse between the two countries and export trade from Denmark to Cuba is beginning in earnest. A good line of condensed milk has just been dispatched and there is a steady demand for butter. There will also be an opportunity for exporting cattle and horses, agricultural machinery, motors, enamelled ware and porcelain. Most shipments take place by way of Hamburg.

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TRAPPER REPORTS KAMCHATKA RICHES

"Frozen North" Called Misnomer for Territory of Famed Vanderlip Concession

HARBIN, Manchuria, April 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Vanderlip concession in Kamchatka seems to have been forgotten. A few months ago the granting of that empire to the American engineer and his associates was a source of much comment, and was made the topic of diplomatic consideration by the United States and Japan. The opening and development of that great hinterland is apparently as far off now as it ever was.

In a recent conversation with a hunter, trapper and fur trader, the resources of that undeveloped and little known section was discussed. It is his assertion that a railroad from a point opposite Nome, Alaska, to Irkutsk, crossing the Lena at Yakutsk and following the Russian military road up that river to Lake Baikal would go through the richest country in the world now undeveloped.

Wealth in Lena River

This hunter has wintered in that area, and shares with Stefansson the claim that the supposed frozen north is somewhat of a misnomer. The timber resources of the district are immeasurable. The Lena River, more than 2000 miles in length on its own account and fed by its numerous tributaries, carries more gold in its sands than any other river known, and there are all of the other metals in the territory which the railroad would traverse.

Coal to take care of the needs of all humanity for centuries to come is there for the digging. Moose, elk, and reindeer to supply the meat requirements of mankind for unnumbered years can be raised on the grasses and lichens which grow in the open stretches to the north of the suggested line.

It must not be supposed that the North Siberia country is uninhabited. For many years political exiles and breakers of the law were sent to such cities as Yakutsk and even a thousand miles northeast, and these men and women have not starved. They lived off the land to a large extent, exchanging furs for sugar and flour.

Lack Only Luxuries

Now through all the troublous years of the war there are men, women and children throughout North Siberia who have no thought of starving. They are short of what they consider the luxuries, such as sugar and tea, but they raise some grain, and the uncounted reindeer of the country insure them all of the meat they can consume.

A movement was undertaken to outfit a ship to go to Kolyma, near the mouth of the Kolyma River, the coming summer. Over \$500,000 worth of furs are said to be collected there waiting for traders, and in addition, the hunter who is quoted herein has several hundred pounds of walrus ivory stored there ready for shipment.

The representative of one of the American museums, either the Natural History or the Smithsonian, who died in Vladivostok some time ago, left a valuable collection of birds and mammals at Kolyma, and one of the inducements held out to the ship that would take the risk was good pay for bringing this lot of museum specimens out.

Trip Must Be Hurried

One of the ships of the Russian Volunteer Fleet has been to Kolyma on two occasions, and was successful financially on both trips, according to the hunter. It means a dash in by

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way of Bering Straits some time around the middle of July, a hurried loading, and a scurry back by the middle of August. It appears that the ship, which has been over the route, and the captain who knows what has to be done, have never joined with the rest of the volunteer fleet, and while there were men who were willing to take a chance on filling the vessel with the assortment of supplies that are more useful than money in getting furs, they were not willing to risk capture and confiscation by the Japanese.

The ship is in one of the Chinese harbors, at the command of the Far Eastern Republic, while the other ships are at the disposal of the Merkurloffs. Its advent into the open sea would be the signal for its capture by the Japanese, for carrying arms to the enemy, as powder, shot, shells, and the guns to shoot game with, are among the necessities of the inhabitants of land bordering on the Arctic Ocean. For that reason, and because the railroad suggested is still in the land, of dreams, the owners of the furs of the ivory and the natural history collection will have to wait over another year.

LOAN TO AUSTRALIA BY GREAT BRITAIN WILL AID SETTLERS

MELBOURNE, Vic., April 10 (Special Correspondence)—With a view to populating Australia's empty spaces and giving an opportunity for the settlement of British former service men, an agreement has been made between the British Government and the Commonwealth and State Governments in Australia.

Under this agreement a loan is to be raised in Great Britain, the amount of which has not yet been stated, though Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, originally asked for \$250,000,000 spread over a period of years. On this loan, the British Government will pay one-third of the interest for five years.

The settlement of many thousands of immigrants on Crown lands will thus be provided for. It is expected that in West Australia alone, 10,000 new settlers will be taken in the next two years, and if the other states with suitable Crown lands available take advantage of the scheme there should be an addition of at least 25,000 to the population of the Commonwealth within the next five years.

MECHANICS GO TO GERMANY

COPENHAGEN, May 26 (Special Correspondence)—About 600 skilled mechanics have arranged to go to Germany for work, and in a batch of about 120 men ready to start are included 90 shipbuilding hands, 20 turners, five molders. They are all going to Danzig. Their union pays the passage as far as the German frontier, and the Danzig shipyard the rest. Their wages are 15 marks per hour, or 720 marks per week, and their board and lodging at the yard costs them 350 marks per week. Negotiations are being held with the Fr. Krupp establishment regarding the employment of a further batch of Danish skilled hands.

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EXTREMISTS SEEKING CONTROL IN BRITISH TRADE STRUGGLES

Shipyard Workers Beginning to Repent Radical Leadership—Welsh Communists Active

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—That it is much easier to carry flamboyant resolutions to continue a strike than to arrange for its peaceful conclusion, is being forced gradually on those extremists who worked up a rebellion against what they term the treachery of the trade union leaders in calling upon the shipyard workers to resume work upon the amended terms.

It is one thing to denounce responsible officials for their inability to bring about the millennium, it is quite another matter to improve upon their work, as the rebellious individuals are beginning to realize to their sorrow. The rank and file, too, are somewhat disturbed by the "reports" from other centers which purported to reveal determination to carry on the struggle. It now transpires that the Clyde, the Tyne and the Tees are resounding with the blows of the riveting hammers while the Thames is left to silence. Southampton waters and the Bristol Channel, too, are picking up the strands of industry which the lockout threw to the winds.

Utility Strike Possible

There was a touch of 1918 about the meeting held at the Memorial Hall, London, a few evenings since, reminiscent of the days when one never knew whether the mood of the electrical workers favored one's riding or walking home. It is what is called the policy of striking utility undertakings.

The policy appears to have gone out of fashion of late, but a revival is promised if the meeting referred to above is any indication of the times. According to the speeches in support of the resolutions carried, the fight is to be taken right to the doorsteps of the enemy, attack is to displace the policy of defense. With that end in view the conference "demands" that the members employed in the maintenance of gas, water, sewage and electric light and power undertakings in the County of London be immediately instructed to tender seven days' notice, with a view to forcing the engineering employers to withdraw their unjust demands, and thus bring the dispute to a speedy conclusion.

How engineering employers are to be brought to their knees by cutting off the supply of gas, water, and electric light and depriving the people of London of means of transit is not made clear. Fortunately there is not the remotest prospect of the orders being obeyed. The self-imposed leaders of these unofficial movements know that there is no hope of the "utility men" coming out in support.

Communists Active
As matters stand there is complete

deadlock on the Thames; the employers refuse to negotiate with or to recognize a body which has no official status, and no real authority. Nor are the activities of the extremists confined to engineering struggles or to organizing the unemployed. There was recently held at Cardiff, under the auspices of the South Wales Divisional Council of the Communist Party of Great Britain, a conference with the avowed object of discussing ways and means for getting Communists elected to the local, district, and national councils of the South Wales Federation, for the purpose of influencing its industrial and political policy.

The South Wales coal field has been a hot-bed of discontent for many years past, and it is well known that the policy pursued by this area ultimately becomes the considered policy of the larger body, the Miners Federation of Great Britain. To something more than a coincidence must be ascribed the circumstance that the "Third International Thesis on Organization" is to be staged first among the Welsh Valleys. The idea, as explained at the conference, is to set up "industrial nuclei," members of the Communist Party, who will meet and determine their line of campaign inside the lodge, district, or executive meeting. The scheme is wide and comprehensive enough to include the election of Communists to the Executive, who "will be instructed to report on vital matters to the divisional organizer of the party."

Mr. Williams Read Out
The Welsh miner may possess more than an average share of aggression in getting what he regards as his own, but he is, above all, a democrat, and is not likely to allow an insignificant minority outside the federation to try its pretense hand in the making of a dictatorship of the proletariat. It was the refusal of Mr. Robert Williams to give a statement of the deliberations of the Triple Alliance to the Communist Party that led to his rejection from the latter. The wonder is how a man of Mr. Williams' character and discernment ever permitted his name to be inscribed upon the roll of the party.

It is worse to recant than never to have been of the faith. Having nominated one of their number for the consideration of the Coventry Labor Party as a candidate for parliamentary honors, which nomination was rejected in favor of Mr. Williams, the local comrades now signify their determination to run a Communist in opposition at the general election.

Mr. John Hodgkiss, who has had the courage to speak his mind as to their tactics, is also to be opposed by a Communist.

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FRENCH MISSION DELAYS DEPARTURE

Frank Call for America's Debt
Cancellation, However, Believed
to Be Close at Hand

PARIS, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—Although the French Commission which is to proceed to Washington to furnish information to the American Debt Funding Commission did not go immediately, as was announced and anticipated, there is no doubt that France means to clear up any misunderstanding that exists about her financial position at the earliest possible moment.

The commission, headed by Jean Parmentier, was held back because there was uncertainty as to whether Germany would accept the conditions laid down by the Reparation Commission. Had she not done so, had France been forced to take military action, it is obvious that any explanation of the kind contemplated would have been ill-timed.

Mr. Morgan's Arrival
Moreover, J. Pierpont Morgan had come to Paris with the intention of testing the possibility of floating a loan. The loan was to be nominally for Germany, but in reality in large part for the allies. What the Morgan Commission should decide at Paris would have immense reactions on what the Parmentier Commission would put forward.

The coming of Mr. Morgan rightly or wrongly raised expectations in France of America's returning interest in Europe. It should be understood that French politicians draw a sharp distinction between American financiers and the American Government. Undoubtedly, they say, it would be impossible for political reasons that the American Government should favor cancellation of debts, or that it should explicitly encourage new loans whether to Russia, to Germany, or to France.

But if the Government is bound to show caution, American financiers in their private capacity see quite clearly the need for a readjustment of the European burden. They cannot continue to sit on a mountain of gold. They cannot ignore the impossibility of obtaining payments from Europe, or the fact that even were such payments possible they would be disastrous. Too much gold is as bad as too little.

French politicians are well aware of the headway that such views are making. They are anxious to find the proper moment for discussing these grave financial subjects with America. But they do not wish to begin the discussion prematurely and provoke a rebuff.

Failure to Be Frank

The Parmentier commission in playing for time is only repeating the history of similar attempts to be frank with America. Sooner or later perfect frankness is inevitable. But every time France hesitates and decides to put off the day of discussion, so it was when René Viviani went to America immediately after the election of Mr. Harding. His real mission was not unlike that of M. Parmentier. It was considered that the moment had arrived to talk down-right business with the Washington Administration which was thought to be ready for any scheme of cancellation. Not until the last moment was it discovered that a great blunder would be committed in engaging in conversations of this kind.

M. Viviani went to America as planned, but he did not say anything about cancellation, that dreadful and provocative word.

Again it will be remembered that Louis Loucheur caused some sensation when he declared that France could not pay her external debts. In view of the commotion caused by this utterance the Government repudiated M. Loucheur's statement and M. Loucheur himself climbed down. M. Loucheur was speaking as a private person, but he was a man of importance. There are those who believe that he was in effect Prime Minister, though M. Briand nominally occupied the post. It is hard to believe that a prominent man with cabinet experience would have deliberately made such a statement unless he had hoped to evoke a satisfactory response. It is hard to believe that he was entirely irresponsible. His speech aroused echoes, but they were not the kind of echoes which were hoped for. America appeared to receive the proposal angrily. Raymond Poincaré at once took pains to declare that M. Loucheur was not authorized by the Government.

German Debt Is Crux
Apparently, judging by the postponement of the departure of the Parmentier commission, the moment is not thought to be ripe yet. But eventually some sort of general international arrangement will have to be adopted. When M. Parmentier reaches Washington it is expected that he will state the case of France with the utmost candor. The hard, practical facts should be made plain. They are that France is prepared to refund all she has borrowed, on condition that she obtains the sums owing to her. If she cannot realize her expectations on Germany, how can she pay out? Her financial difficulties are entirely due to the default of Germany and, with the best will in the world, if there are no incomes there can be no outgoings.

One figure alone will supply the key to the situation. On the ordinary budget this year there is a deficit of 4,000,000,000 francs. This deficit is due to the non-payment by Germany of reparations and pensions. France has had to pay them herself. They already amount to 80,000,000,000 francs. To pay them she has had to borrow money. The 4,000,000,000 francs represents the interest of those borrowings.

Cancellation Important

What is worse is that at least another 80,000,000,000 francs will have to be found, that is to say, another 4,000,000,000 francs will have to be put by way of interest to the annual charges of France. Already the service of the public debt amounts to 15,000,000,000 francs, on an ordinary budget of 24,000,000,000 francs. This



As Apartment Houses Projected by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Will Look to Tenants. Above—Arcade Leading to Entrances Grouped Around Central Garden. Below—View of Garden in Rear of Buildings

Beauty, Utility, and Economy Combine in New Housing Plan

NEW YORK, June 16 (Special Correspondence)—The "low-rent" tenement building program of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, growing out of the efforts of the Lockwood legislative committee to relieve somewhat the housing shortage here and bring down high rents, will soon begin with the erection of four blocks of houses in Queens, thereof them in Long Island City and the fourth in Astoria.

Recently a bill was passed permitting insurance companies to invest up to 10 per cent of their assets in apartment house construction, and the Metropolitan Company immediately announced its intention of entering into the low-rent building venture.

The first four blocks of houses, 50 in number, will contain living quarters for 1950 families and will represent an investment of more than \$6,000,000. Each house will have 39 apartments, arranged in suites of four, five, and six rooms and bath. The average rent for each room cannot, under the law, exceed \$9 a month. The total number of rooms will be 8250.

The plans for these houses were produced by Andrew J. Thomas, tenement house architect, who for many years has worked on plans to furnish inexpensive, attractive and at the same time comfortable homes, with an "outside" view from all rooms. D. Everett Waid is associate architect in the project.

Each house will be a free standing unit with a large interior court. Every room will have outside exposure. No fire escapes will be on the front, as the size of the court permits them to be placed on the interior. The houses will be steam heated and have a hot water supply.

Some of the outstanding features of these model tenements will be: Interior gardens about 35 feet wide, extending the entire block and affording a common green for all tenants; series of U-shaped courts, opening on this long garden with cross-gardens, each 154 feet by 40 feet; passageways to the gardens between buildings at intervals of 100 feet.

In a statement announcing the initiation of the building program, the company says it hopes through this enterprise "to produce results that will make it interesting to other builders and constructors to undertake the same kind of operation. Its desire is to produce homes at the lowest possible rental, in order that that part of our population which has up to now had no new buildings produced at

rents that they could pay will thereby have available homes that have heretofore been beyond their means."

The buildings, according to many who have studied them, will mark an era in the housing history of New York and elsewhere and effect a revolution in planning which will equal if not surpass that which followed the enactment of the tenement-house regulatory laws in 1902. The fact that these houses give more floor space and cover less ground is the fundamental fact on which Mr. Thomas bases his expectation that the project will succeed.

LEAGUE MAY INVITE
GERMANY TO ENTER

GENEVA, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—It is understood that at the last sitting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva the question of admitting Germany to the League was discussed. The Council was practically unanimous in favoring the proposal, though they all recognize that this admission will depend upon the attitude of the Reichstag.

The question, however, will be brought forward again at a special sitting of the Council of the League of Nations. If Germany meets her liabilities, it is almost certain that the Council will themselves propose that Germany be included in the League of Nations.

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NEW BELGIAN TAXATION
BRUSSELS, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—The little Belgian Village of Beau Saint which boasts of 800 inhabitants is in need of money. The Municipal Council have decided that whoever is unmarried at the age of 30 must pay a tax of 10 francs a year to the parish rates.

BACK TO THE LAND IS SOVIET SLOGAN

Russian Rehabilitation Depends
Upon Solution of Agricultural
Question

ZURICH, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—A business man who keeps in close touch with industrial and economic conditions in Russia contributes to The Christian Science Monitor some highly interesting observations concerning the state of affairs in the Soviet Republic.

He writes: "The rehabilitation of Russia primarily depends upon the right solution of the agricultural question. In former times, some 50 to 100 years ago, the big landowners of northern Russia cultivated their soil. Later, however, when serfdom was abolished and the railroad system to the south was extended, but chiefly on account of the extensive agricultural enterprises in the south, where the soil is remarkably productive, it became unprofitable in the north, or even in the center of Russia, to cultivate the land. In fact, better and cheaper barley and wheat could be had from the south."

"During the last years, however, all the fields in the north and the center have more and more been cultivated by the present owners. A first-class authority on the subject has informed me that the governments around Moscow are sustaining themselves, in fact, they could spare some of their output, had the decree of last fall permitting the free cultivation of the soil not come out three months too late. In spite of all the difficulties, the land is being very carefully worked, and the population displays great interest in the study of agriculture. The agricultural schools and colleges are well frequented, and the courses and lectures given at fairs are well attended by the peasants."

"The south has suffered most from the many wars. Cultivation of the soil was practically out of the question. Nevertheless, some agriculturists worked their fields last year but met with failure, for the drought which occurred all over Europe was also felt in Russia. An eyewitness, a man who was sent there for the purpose of investigating conditions, told me that in some districts the earth was as hard as rock to the depth of one meter; in others there was a layer of black dust on the surface one foot deep."

"This year, however, everything is different there: The peasants have had returned to them their homes. They are to cultivate their portion, 120 acres per farm, for a period of seven or nine years. However, they lack machinery and especially draft animals. Only 10 per cent of the actual need is supplied. Not more than 12 1/2 to 15 acres will be cultivated this year by each farm with its own resources. Sufficient supplies of seeds have been purchased from Germany."

"A group of these peasants has formed a co-operative organization of 1000 farms, which organization in turn is a member of a government organization consisting of 10,000 farms."



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LABOR REFORM LEGISLATION
SOUGHT IN ALL COUNTRIES

Vienna Chamber Collates Information in Effort to Stimulate World Uniformity

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23—A good deal of evidence is forthcoming in these days of an ever increasing demand on all sides for additional legislation in Labor matters. Reports to this effect are continually coming in from every part of the world.

It is just about two years since a Labor Chamber was instituted in Vienna in the interests of the manual and non-manual employees of the Federated States of Vienna and of Lower Austria. This chamber has done some very useful work, and is now about to extend its activities further by the formation of a section of labor law to which all purely legal matters will be referred.

Uniform Legislation Sought

The new section will occupy itself with all cases affecting Labor which come into court and with keeping a record of all verdicts given; also with the publication of articles on legal matters in the trade union press and so forth. Further, it will get into touch with legal circles in other countries and watch legislation abroad which may be of interest to its workers. From this it is hoped that ultimately perhaps some sort of understanding may be arrived at between workers in the same industry in different states. But of course conditions vary so widely from one country to another that a decision given in one will often be found to have very little bearing on one given in another, although it may appear at first sight to be parallel.

Some consideration of this sort was probably responsible for a resolution passed at the recent annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, held at Calcutta. It was brought forward by

the Bombay Chamber and was to the effect that, while its fullest sympathy was with any proposals of a practical nature, yet the association considered that all legislation undertaken in India should be framed primarily with regard to the special conditions of the country.

Similar Attitude in Japan
In Japan the speech of Mr. Hara, the Prime Minister, at the opening of Parliament was on similar lines. He stated that the measures required by the rapidly changing situation throughout the world must be adapted to the social system prevailing in each country and that this was true especially in the case of Labor questions. His Government intended to bring forward legislative proposals embodying only those schemes which had been thoroughly investigated, and in particular, a social insurance bill. The Opposition decided that its program should include a bill guaranteeing the right of association and one for the establishment of a more adequate system of social insurance.

In Persia the Government, in reply to representations made on the subject, has issued regulations to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions under which women and children were employed in carpet factories. They insist on an eight-hour day with a weekly rest and holidays at festivals, a provisional increase in wages and the registration of Labor agreements. From the Dutch East Indies it is reported that the Government has quite recently come into line with other states by establishing a Labor Office. The work of the new department is to be divided into three sections, labor inspection, labor legislation and statistics, and employers' and workers' organizations.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Wide Community Interest in Industrial Theater of Leeds

Leeds, May 26.—THE industrial theater was the outcome of discussions between Mr. Dow, general manager of Messrs. Simpson Fawcett & Co. Ltd., a large manufacturing firm in Leeds; Sir Michael Sadler, vice-chancellor of the Leeds University; Sir Frank Benson and others, on the possibility of reaching the industrial classes through the production of good plays and thus eliciting their interest and co-operation. It was Sir Frank Benson, Mr. Dow told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who urged that the theater offered an ideal means of providing winter recreation and at the same time promoted study in a way which could easily be grasped by the workers.

Mr. Dow realized that this scheme could only materialize by starting a theater in the industrial part of the city and by encouraging the workpeople themselves to become actors and present plays. A company of workpeople, known as the Heptonstall Players, had already been formed in Halifax; these players were accordingly invited to come and give a series of scenes from Shakespeare to the workpeople in Leeds. This so interested the employees of Mr. Dow's firm that they immediately started three companies of their own, and from this beginning other companies sprang up in connection with seven well-known industrial firms in Leeds.

At first the plays were produced in a very amateurish way, and without an orchestra. But soon the productions began to assume a more professional air and great enthusiasm was evinced by all the workpeople. "Diana of Dobson's" was performed with great success and several Shakespearean plays were also given.

An interesting point is that the only professional connected with the theater is the producer, Mr. James R. Grogan of Huddersfield, himself a workman, and the author of several plays, who is coaching the employees of Messrs. Simpson Fawcett. The scenery is all made by the workpeople, and through the kindness of Mr. Dow the writer was privileged to see the theater and its appointments, which, it may be said, reflect the highest credit on the skill of the workers. The stage is lighted by electric lights, in five colors all fitted up by electricians of the firm in their spare time.

The theater has a membership of 1000. Admission is by subscription, and the tickets are transferable. The hall, which is rented for the purpose, is situated within a few yards of the factory and holds 800 people. It is always packed; and sometimes as many as 200 people are turned away, which fact alone speaks well for the popularity of the venture. In connection with the theater there are now three orchestras, one of which has 20 players. The music undoubtedly gives a professional touch to the productions.

In all, the Industrial Theater has produced 30 companies, who have played to about 35,000 people. So far the theater has been run at a loss of about £100 to Messrs. Simpson Fawcett; but next season it is hoped to make it entirely self-supporting by slightly raising the charges for admission.

Encouraged by the success of the past season, much more varied program is now being arranged. Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" and "Romeo and Juliet" will be given, together with modern plays by such dramatists as Rostand, Drinkwater, G. B. Shaw, and Masefield.

Remarkable progress has been made during the season. At first everything was very immature, but soon the productions began to improve until at the close of the season a review of the productions figured as a regular feature in the local papers along with reviews of plays given at other theaters in the city.

One interesting experiment, among many that have been made by the Leeds Industrial Theater, was in the production of the "Merchant of Venice," when the company was composed entirely of actors drawn from the blacksmiths' shops, with the exception of the three girls who were required for the women's parts.

The effect of the industrial theater has been to induce a large body of workpeople to study Shakespeare, and lectures have been given in the factory on the history, geography, and ideals of the plays given. This has a distinctly educational value, and there can be no doubt that a considerable amount of interest in actual appreciation has been aroused in good drama. Many of the plays have been seen by people who have never before been inside a theater.

It will be granted that seeing a Shakespeare play is of greater educational value than watching a modern cinema show, and in this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Dow has been struck by the improvement that has taken place in the cinema and theater entertainment since the opening of the industrial theater. At least one cinema now advertises a nature study film at every show, and one music hall has turned into a repertory theater, with financial success.

Mr. Dow spoke enthusiastically of the spirit of comradeship—always a

feature of his organization—and goodwill to the firm as a whole, which is remarked upon by every visitor who goes round the factory. This, in Mr. Dow's opinion, is a most important point, as he believes that the greater part of the labor unrest in Britain today is not a demand for impossible conditions in living, but simply the claim of the worker to be a free man, to think out and study his work for himself under the best conditions. It is a claim for social and economic equality, for a free development of self-respect. D. M. H.

Comparative Summer Show of Paintings Opens in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 19.—Such Frenchmen as Courbet, Fantin-Latour, Carrière, Forain, and Le Sidaner for the leaders of one camp, and Luks, Du Bois, Sloan, Prendergast and Myers on the American side, with the Spaniard, Zuloaga, and the Irishman, Sir John Lavery, thrown in for good measure, comprise the lineup at the Kraushaar Galleries in a comparative exhibition of painting to run through the summer.

Differences and similarities between the two schools stand out here, emphasized perhaps by the rampant racial assertiveness of the Spaniard. Lavery comes close to the earlier Franco-American harmonics, which Courbet inaugurated. A foreword in the catalogue by Guy Du Bois, speaking for the Americans, has an illuminating paragraph on this point. He says: "The difference between French and American painting resembles the difference between a sympathetic father and son. While they have much in common they are opposites in sophistication. We have a tendency to modify and even to sweeten documentary evidence. The French err the other way. Their sophistication is not alone greater philosophically, it is greater in technique."

Two of Courbet's russet-colored and mellow landscapes strike the note of romance in terms of simple realism spread. Carrière also worked in a mood of sweet simplicity and a portrait in monochrome by him is to be seen here. Henri Fantin-Latour in "La Toilette" upholds the French point of view in handling the intimate details of mundane existence. Monticelli conducts his revels in color and design with his accustomed gaiety in "The Baptism" and Le Sidaner spreads his canvas again with his tremulous web of shimmering, iridescent tones in an evening scene at Montreuil.

Johan Jongkind and Eugene Boudin are recorders of the tranquil moods of nature and the port of Amsterdam and Trouville are their respective themes. Sir John Lavery has a portrait and a seascape done in his low-toned and fluent style, but the emphasis of the superficial here is at the cost of the sincere. Ignacio Zuloaga strides into the assembled company in his portrait of "Antonia La Gallera" with the picturesqueness and vividness of some flashing Span-

ish dancer. The artist reflects the whole emotional gamut of his people in these brilliant records; it is here that the painter becomes historian.

Forain sums up the evidence for the French in a study of "Dancers" and a vivid scene in a French court room. "The Old Offender" is one of his most dramatic documents; Forain is at once the dramatist and satirist in this terse and brilliant painting. John La Farge is the dean of the Americans to be considered and his study of a South Sea Islander drinking from a spring is a typical example of his sympathetic and sincere appreciation of tropical beauty. Augustus Tack depicts the majesty of age in a panoramic painting of "The Glacier," flowing between inscrutable jagged peaks veiled in bluish haze and the charm of youth in a Whistlerian portrait of delicate tonality.

Maurice Prendergast shows three more of his ingenuous panels, where the passing throng is translated into decorative spots of color in tapestried sequence. Guy Du Bois has two of his amusing studies of types of today, seen in these galleries, and reminds us again how cleverly he has caught the modern note in his gently satiric way. His formula is very persuasive and the solidity of his modeling and color belong to an artist of sound aims.

George Luks appears as the author of an imposing full-length portrait of a Teutonic-Slovak chieftain in a pale blue costume, richly embroidered, shirt with banded sleeves in the manner of the country, high black boots and a fantastic headpiece with enormous curving feather. Mr. Luks has painted his gallant gentleman in a gallant manner, as befitting his finery. Gifford Real shows two sketches, summing up the American's has an illuminating paragraph on this point. He says: "The difference between French and American painting resembles the difference between a sympathetic father and son. While they have much in common they are opposites in sophistication. We have a tendency to modify and even to sweeten documentary evidence. The French err the other way. Their sophistication is not alone greater philosophically, it is greater in technique."

Chicago Plan for Salvaging Plays Crowded Off Broadway

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 18.—The serious problem of providing a future for plays and musical comedies of merit which fail to thrive in over-theated New York finds partial solution in the activities of a new company operating in Chicago. The company has taken the rather unwieldy and unattractive name of Broadway Productions, Inc., but interest lies in its purpose more than in its signature.

This company offered in Chicago William Hurlbut's comedy, "Lilies of the Field," and a musical show, "For Goodness Sake," which is more successful than the play in observing the elements of good taste. It is not all likely that either the play or the lyric entertainment would have ventured into the Continent's deep interior without the assistance of the new organization.

That is the point. Each season sees staged in the more than half a hundred theaters of New York a considerable number of plays which fail because of the division of public attention or for lack of proper promotion. Some of these short-lived pieces unquestionably are preferable to many attractions which rich and well-intrigued managements are able to keep alive and eventually send on tour. The play of some merit, produced by an independent manager, and representing, perhaps, his one venture in a season, must quickly vanish in New York, else it will quickly vanish. Even some plays which linger in New York for a considerable time fail to make enough money to warrant their owners in sending them on tour.

Hege Broadway Productions, Inc., steps in. It either buys outright the promising but languishing show or acquires by arrangement of one kind or another an interest in it. Chicago is the principal goal of the new company, for here long runs easily are achieved by attractions conditioned to strike the popular fancy, but the company's field is all the road, on which Chicago is merely the main station.

If the new company have faith in a play it will buy it, if it is for sale, no matter by whom it may have been produced. It might, for instance, take over a Theater Guild production, or a play of the Provincetown, or something with which John Craig has experimented in Boston, or a Los Angeles piece, but it regards New York as its chief source of supply and its

exploration of the field will be confined chiefly to that city.

The company, encouraged by the profit-making engagement of "Lilies of the Field" in Chicago and by the prospects of "For Goodness Sake," makes the promise that it will be continuously represented here next season. It will produce as well as buy. It is announcing a new play written by Augustus Thomas on the basis of a manuscript signed by Frederick Landis, brother of former United States Judge Kenesaw M. Landis. It was from a story by Frederick Landis that Thomas derived his play of "The Copperhead," which served chiefly to confirm the opinion of knowing theatergoers that Lionel Barrymore was a great actor.

The company also announces a playwriting contest—its only act to date which has tended to raise doubt concerning the wisdom of its management. The playwriting contest is not in good repute in America. Time and again hopeful writers have been lured with the promise of prize money and a production, but seldom has the promise been kept. The public is suspicious of play contests.

The men in Broadway Productions, Inc., all are experienced in the theater; George W. Lederer, the originator of musical comedy as it is known in this land, is the managing director. He was for years a well-known producer and as manager of the Colonial Theater was long a resident of Chicago. Otto Harbach is an industrious and successful librettist. Harold Orlob is well known as a composer of scores for the musical shows. John McKee has been in theatrical management for many years. These are the four who have inaugurated the new venture.

Frohman's Empire Theater

NEW YORK, June 19.—The thirtieth season of the Empire Theater ended with the final performance of the Players Club production of "The Rivals," and for the next two months the house will be given over to painters, interior decorators, carpenters and electricians. The famous playhouse, in which Charles Frohman made so many of his chief productions, is to be completely refurbished and redecorated before the next season opens early in September.

The main floor of the auditorium is to be torn out and a new one, constructed after an up-to-date model, is to be laid. New carpets are to be put



Scenes From Two of the 30 Productions Made by the Leeds Industrial Theater

Above—"The Merchant of Venice," With Blacksmith Cast

Below—"Diana of Dobson's"

Photograph © Fred S. Skinner, Leeds

Photograph reproduced by permission of The Yorkshire Observer

down and the entire house will be re-seated, the coverings for the chairs being specially woven. A wider space will be left between the rows of chairs, too, so that the spectators may be perfectly comfortable. There will be new hangings throughout. The general color scheme will remain the same.

There will be improvements also on the stage. Chief of these will be the installation of a new electric system that will combine all the latest inventions and improvements and that will make possible the presentation of any desired light effect.

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts Summer Season

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—With the departure of the 22 Crissom Scholarship students for Europe and with the removal of the Annual Exhibition of the work of the students from the walls of the galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, they have taken on the summer aspect of a gallery of masters, old and young. What with the Gibson Collection and other special collections, the galleries are rich in characteristic pictures of all periods and this summer, by reason of the canvases loaned during the special exhibition of Thomas Sully's works, some of which have been allowed to remain on the walls, the Academy is particularly strong in American portraiture the range and character of works by Stuart, Sully, Inman, Copely, Elcholz, the Peales, Charles Willson, Rembrandt and James, Neagle, of the older group, with some of the best examples of the modern school represented by John Singer Sargent, John McClure Hamilton, William M. Chase, Robert W. Vonnoh, John W. Alexander and others making the different galleries a vivid panorama of national characteristics.

Among the famous Sully portraits that remain with the Academy for the moment is the celebrated painting of Queen Victoria ascending the throne which was commissioned by the Saint George Society in 1833. Consequently in addition to the well-known portraits by Sully owned by the Academy, such as the studies of Fanny Kemble and portraits of well-known local leaders in business and society, Sully is more dramatically represented than ever this summer while with a growing interest in portraiture by American painters of all periods the Academy galleries have acquired fame which brings visitors from all over the country, not only to see the range of portraiture but to study the incomparable Washingtons by Stuart and the Peales and other works of the Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary period, since beginning with Benjamin West and the father of them all and ending with Eakens, the Academy has a continuous and unbroken succession of portraits by the men who established the American school at home and abroad.

Aside from the interest in the Academy galleries, special attention is concentrated this year on the unique open-air work being conducted at the summer school of the Academy which is located at the historic Yellow Springs, now called Chester Springs,

in the Pickering Valley. The summer work is now in its sixth year. The big sculpture studio, which has been developed out of a rearranged barn, one of the largest structures on the grounds, is so ample in size that the largest farm animals can be studied in the studio, while at the same time open-air work in animal sculpture is carried on in the grounds adjacent to the new studio, which is under the direction of Albert Laessle. The first experiments in this work last year were so successful that the coming classes in sculpture in all its phases, portraiture, figure work, and animal studies is looked forward to with the greatest enthusiasm.

This year one of the new men in landscape work is George Oberteuffer, formerly of Philadelphia, who with his wife, a distinguished still-life painter, lived for many years in Paris, but who recently has been in charge of the Art Institute of Milwaukee. Mr. Oberteuffer, for several years a resident in the Delaware Valley group of painters, knows his American scenery from A to Z and in addition has a training in handling the more settled mist-touched landscapes of France, which gives him an opportunity at contrasts and suggesting moods in landscapes. As before, the chief work of the landscape instructor will be in the hands of Daniel Garber, one of the most notable of all the American landscapists, while classes will also be conducted by Fred Wagner, who has made the scenery of Philadelphia and its suburban reaches quite his own. Illustration and sketch class will be under the control of George Harding and all the facilities for studio work and open-air work will be at the disposal of every student under the direction of the artist instructors, with D. Roy Miller as a resident director of the school.

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Books and Bookmen

THE recent publication of "Selected Poems," by Laurence Binyon, in the United States, will probably introduce a new figure to many poetry readers. Although, for those people who have followed the trend of modern English poetry, it will be reintroduce them to an old friend. Mr. Binyon has never been particularly popular in the United States, possibly because of a didactic note that was a bit alien to American taste. However, the new volume will undoubtedly contain many of those later pieces which have been marked by a steady increase of poetic powers and this may make some difference in the poet's reception. In his youth, Mr. Binyon wrote verses that were praised by Robert Browning and Matthew Arnold, although he himself admits that his early work is nowhere near as valuable as that which has appeared since "London Visions," which appeared in 1908. In that volume it actually seemed as though a new man were writing, so different was the material it contained from that which appeared in the poet's earlier volumes.

Mr. Binyon is an authority on Oriental art and he is now deputy keeper in charge of Oriental prints and drawings at the British Museum. His "Painting in the Far East," which was published in a revised edition in 1913, is one of the best books relating to the history of pictorial art in China and Japan which have been written.

Coulson Cade, author of "The Cornish Penny" (Stokes) comes from an ancient Cornish family which supplies him with a great-grandfather who was a duke. He wrote his first novel at sixteen, but did not publish it. Returning to England in 1915 from five years in Africa, he settled down to write. "Dandelions" was his first book, published in America, in 1917, by Knopf. Two years later he bought a house in Hampton-in-the-Bush, a village of Oxfordshire. Here he wrote "The Cornish Penny," which is one of the distinctive novels of the season.

During Rockwell Kent's eight-months' stay in Patagonia he is to make illustrations for a book on exploration which the Putnams plan to publish next year.

Phyllis Bottome, who writes "The Kingfisher" (Doran), is an Englishwoman, the wife of Captain Forbes-Dennis of the British Army, now a passport officer in Vienna. Captain Forbes-Dennis was born in India and went to France with the first regiment of Indian troops. His wife did relief work in France during the war, and is still actively engaged in it in Vienna. At 16 she wrote her first novel which she submitted to Longmans, Green & Co., in London. Andrew Lang was reader for the publishing house at that time and, on his recommendation, the manuscript was accepted for publication. She has spent much time in Italy and Switzerland and, when a child, visited America, but scarcely ventured beyond New York. Since her previous novel, "The Dark Tower," has been so well received in America, she is anxious to return and see the country.

"Nene," recently published in translation by George H. Doran Company, won for Ernest Percechon, in 1920, the Goncourt Prize. Up to that time, the author was an obscure country school teacher. The French edition is inscribed Vouille Deux Sevrés, May 31, 1914, which indicates a wait of six years for recognition. The story goes that all the leading publishers in Paris had refused the manuscript one after another. When the Goncourt Prize was awarded, no critic in Paris had heard of "Nene," and the bookseller could provide a copy. Not even the publishers had been wise enough to anticipate the demand which in a few months, resulted in a sale of 70,000 copies. The sales in France have now gone over 400,000.

A full company of native actors and actresses from India are about to try the experiment of performing a drama in their own language at a London theater. This is at the Duke of York's, and the piece selected for the purpose is "The Goddess," written by Niranjan Pal.

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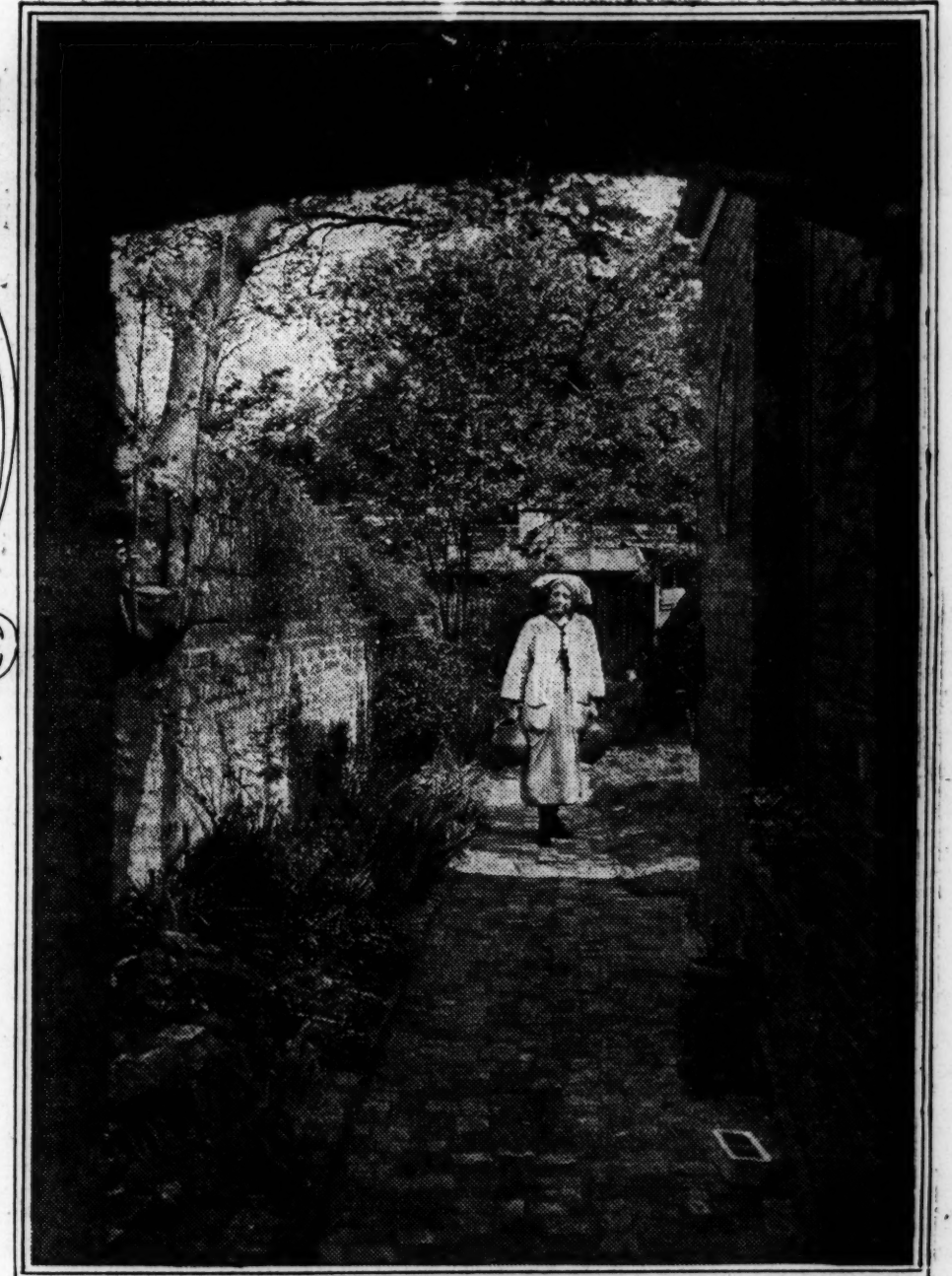
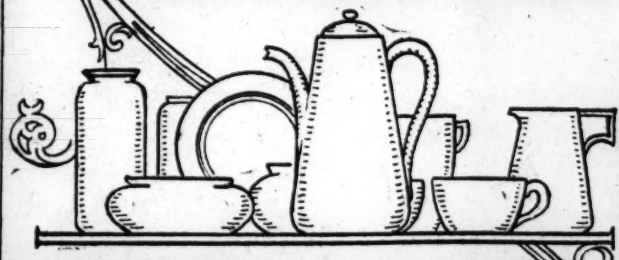
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Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue".....Danube
Fantasia, "Carmen".....Strauss
Second Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt
"Elli, Elli," Arranged for Orchestra by Agide Jacchia
Solo Trumpet, Henri Perret
"Song Without Words"
Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
Selection, "Sally".....Kern
Waltz, "España".....Waldteufel
"Stars and Stripes Forever".....Souza

Miss Dora Lunn, in Her London Shop, Shapes With Gentle Hand the Whirling Clay



Upper Left—Miss Lunn at Work in the Garden With an Assistant
Upper Right—Decorating Bright Figures and Gay Jars
Lower Left—The Great Oven and Many Half-Finished Pots and Vases
Lower Right—Miss Lunn Finds Her Colors in the Flower Beds

ONE of the first women to start as a pottery maker in England, Miss Dora Lunn, is the daughter of the man who introduced the teaching of pottery making into the art schools of the country. He was at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, and at the Art School, Camberwell, and was the author of two technical books on the subject of pottery intended for art teachers and students.

Miss Lunn began by specializing in embroidery at the Royal College of Art and also went through the Architectural School. The latter experience, she says, has been a help to her in designing her pottery.

"It has given me a larger idea of design," she explained. "You design a pot for a whole room, and I try to imagine each pot in its surroundings. It has also aided me to get restraint in knowing where to put pattern."

Learning to Throw

Asked how she came to exchange these two subjects for pottery making she replied, "I really took up pottery to help my father as we were thinking of starting a school together. He taught me everything except throwing, and I made the pots in molds and colored and fired them. Then, one day, I received a commission to make a big vase that would have to be done on the wheel. I had heard that there was a man down on the embankment giving exhibitions in throwing, and I asked him to give me my first lesson, and afterward I had others from an expert thrower from a factory."

"I expect my interest in pottery must have started very early, because I remember when we were children digging up clay in the garden and making pots and drying them on the walls. When I first started in earnest six years ago, I had the idea of making ordinary everyday things. I was, however, persuaded by someone who was very interested in my work to go in for great big pots and expensive glazes. I think that if it had not been for that I should never have done the high-class work that I have done, or at any rate only in very small pieces."

In designing her pots Miss Lunn's great aim is simplicity, but she upholds a high standard of work, as she believes that people who make hand-made things should not, as they are sometimes prone to do, hide behind defects that they could overcome.

Surprises of the Craft

Speaking of the choice of shapes Miss Lunn said:

"I think that shapes ought always to be designed on the wheel, as they are then more suited to the clay than if they are sketched on paper and made in molds. The wheel makes the shapes. In the whole of pottery making the great thing is to know where to seize the opportunity. Sometimes, for instance, you aim at copying an old design, and it turns out quite different. Then," she said, holding up a piece of her handiwork, "with this taper-shaped vase the glaze trickled and suggested the little feet on which it stands. The shapes never come exactly the same when made on the wheel, and with the better glazes you can never tell quite what will happen. You may get a vase that is not quite a success, and you may get a beauty."

Two specimens of the Ravenscourt pottery, as it is called, have been presented to the Victoria and Albert Museum. One of the most beautiful kinds

is the ostrich egg variety. It has a dull matt surface, resembling an egg shell, and the jars and vases made of it are splashed at the top like the petals of a tulip with reddish purple and soft blue. The moonlight glaze is a very dark blue. Miss Lunn has her own special colors for glazes which are a trade secret.

At Home With Old Furniture

An interesting point about this modern pottery, and one which speaks eloquently of the beauty and dignity of it, is the fact that, placed in a house filled with fine antique furniture, it looks thoroughly at home, and nothing makes a better background for it than old oak.

Miss Lunn has been able to carry out her original idea of making everyday things, and in doing so she has met a popular demand for something very bright and cheerful on the table, especially at breakfast time. The colors that she has chosen for her milk jugs and sugar basins, egg sets, with three or four fat egg cups on a tray, porridge bowls and delightful bulging cocoa pots are those found in the herbaceous borders of an old garden, so that all the various pieces can be used together and there is not a color that jars. There is the blue of the larkspur, the yellow and orange of the nasturtium, the pale lemon found in hollyhocks, the mauve of the scabias, and the green of the young leaves of the iris.

Another and a smaller division is devoted to figures and birds. A most captivating penguin is the outcome of a visit to the Scott film. And a very charming motherhood group shows a mother with a small babe clasped in her arms, and two larger children peering out on the world from the shadow of her cloak. A recent novel idea is a little pottery peacock in the form of a menu-holder.

The Factory at Ravenscourt Park
Miss Lunn's original idea was simply to have a studio and make one only of each piece of pottery, but the work has developed into an industry which is carried on in a small factory in London at Ravenscourt Park. In this respect she is a pioneer among women workers. She plays the many parts of thrower, glazer, painter, setter and fixer, in addition to that of artist and designer.

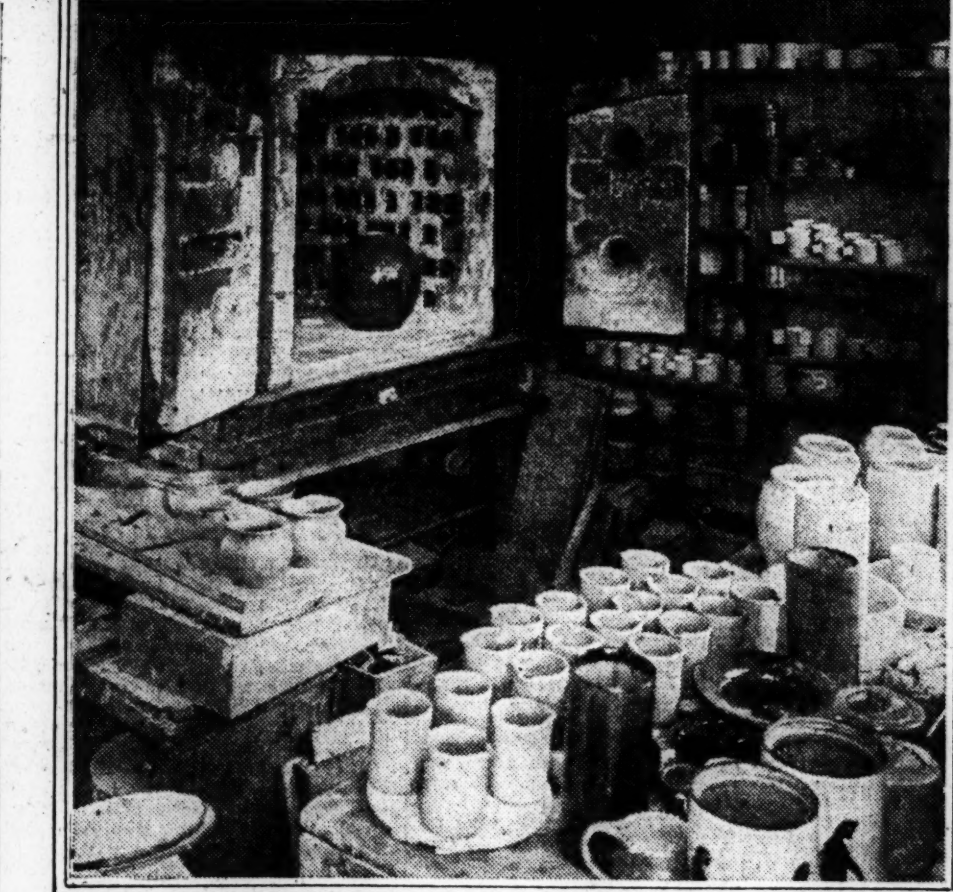
It is interesting to watch her at the wheel.

The Potter at the Wheel

"You are called a thrower," she explained as the wheel started to whirl in obedience to an electric motor, "because you have to throw the clay on to the wheel. You must master the clay," she continued, while the wheel whirled on, "or it will master you."

The clay gradually shaped symmetrically under her expert fingers. It coiled up into a pillar and then was pressed downwards. "You do that to make sure that there are no lumps in it," she explained, in answer to a question.

Then it was gradually molded to a cup shape and removed from the wheel in a "green" state. Presently it would be piled with many other pots of different shapes and sizes in a kiln and left to bake 24 hours, when it would be taken out, having arrived at the "biscuit" stage. Next it would undergo the glazing process, and once more be returned to the kiln to emerge finally ready for the household where pretty things are appreciated. A decorative piece of pottery often has more rings for color effects. Miss Lunn is



now experimenting in stoneware, in which she is fulfilling a long-felt desire.

When the pottery was first shown at the British Industries Fair five years ago it was immediately picked out for

special notice by the head of one of the most noted firms of art decorators in England, and since then it has been represented at many exhibitions. It has also been exhibited in Holland, where it was much appreciated.

United States Sand-Suckers Disturb the Shores of Pelee

IN sight of the mainland on a clear day, but a thousand miles away from the rest of Canada as far as the ordinary relationships of the workaday world are concerned, Pelee Island rests in the blue waters of Lake Erie. In one sense the people of Pelee are not unlike the residents on the Isle of Man, nestling in the sea close to Britain. Their habits and customs and institutions are their own and they have very little in common with the activities of the people of Ontario, only a dozen miles away.

While the islanders are by no means backward in any sense, they cannot be said to be good advertisers, although in common with other quiet nooks and beautiful spots in Ontario which have long remained hidden, Pelee Island is now not unknown to the tourist. In every respect it is one of the most picturesque spots in the Dominion.

The shores of Pelee have suffered in late years as a result of the operations of United States sand-suckers which are authorized by the Ontario Government under long leases. These leases were granted under the mistaken impression that removal of sand and gravel from the bottom of Lake Erie would have no effect on the shores of Ontario. Protests from the island and from other parts of Southwestern Ontario have been numerous

of late, however, and action is being taken in the Ontario Legislature to prevent further inroads into the land of the island. The removal of sand from the sandbanks in Lake Erie takes away the natural protection of the shore line, with the result that many acres have been washed away all along the shore, and the material removed for use in building operations in United States cities.

Winter Isolation

The island has no immigration. The people there are nearly all descendants of William McCormick, who got possession of the island about 100 years ago and parceled it out to his children and their children. The McCormicks are of course still largely in the majority. The people of the island do not visit a great deal on the mainland and people on the mainland do not frequently go to the island. The sole means of communication in the summer is a single telephone cable and the only means of transportation is a small steamer, whose trips are sufficiently irregular to discourage tourists and week-end traffic. It serves, however, to keep the islanders in touch and to bring supplies for the "general stores" at which the residents transact all their merchandising. At the first sign of winter weather the solitary cable goes out of business and the steamer discontinues its trips.

Mail is taken over to the mainland and back in a small steel boat. When the ice closes in, the boat is equipped with runners and sturdy mail couriers push it over the ice or row it through the open water. It is a difficult journey on many occasions, but the mail during the winter is only once a week, and comes to be the outstanding event on the island. It is only one of the many picturesque and unusual features in connection with this little-known part of Ontario.

Rich Farming Land

The island originally was heavily wooded. Each of those to whom William McCormick donated land was given a section of woods and a section of marsh to drain. Pioneer work by these island farmers soon produced many thousands of acres of arable and very fertile land, but a great deal of marsh land remained. The result was the formation of a drainage scheme which worked out satisfactorily at a cost of \$250,000, and which is still used to reclaim and maintain the fertile black soil of the swamps, in which special crops may be grown to an extent not dreamed of on the mainland of Ontario. Vegetables are grown extensively and fruit culture is one of the mainstays of the people. This is the only spot within the borders of Canada where the Catawba grape may be successfully grown. Elsewhere the season is too short. Cultivation of vineyards is a big industry on the island. General farming is the principal industry. Wonderful fields of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes give evidence of the remarkable fertility of the soil.

Fishing of all kinds is found profitable. The entire catch is marketed on the United States shore. The waters about the island are famed for bass-fishing, and the few regular vis-

itors are chiefly those who are attracted by the reputation of Pelee in this regard. The Pelee Club, composed of a number of business men of Cincinnati, have a beautiful club house and grounds near one of the docks, and the members have been faithful in their summer attendance for many years. A club of Cleveland men now has a foothold and improvements are planned this year. The Ohio-Pelee Club of Toledo has located a new club house on the east beach.

Although the island is only about nine miles long and four miles wide, the motor car seems to have found as much favor as on the mainland. There are about 60 cars on the island. Their utility is unquestioned, and as for pleasure, it would be hard to find prettier drives than there are all through the island. The roads along the dykes and the lake shore are beautiful at all seasons.

Four churches minister to the religious needs of the islanders and there are also four good schools. The social life of the people is much like that of other rural communities in Ontario, although the isolation of the island has resulted in a stimulus being given to the idea of community plays, concerts and banquets. The dramatic talent as well as the musical talent, is always supplied by natives. Concerts and social gatherings may be attended every evening during the

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winter. The daily excitement would be hard to find, except on the one day of the week when the mail sled arrives. Sometimes slush ice and blizzards delay the mail and the couriers have more than once spent the night on the icefield between the island and the mainland. Winter sport is limited largely to ice-boating. These ice yachts are almost as numerous as the ordinary sailing craft are in summer.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

Harvard and Yale Crews Are Ready for Their Big Regatta

Red Top and Gales Ferry Reports Indicate Both Camps Are in Prime Shape and Confident

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 22 (Special).—On the eve of the most picturesque and traditionally interesting rowing duel in America, the Harvard-Yale race, all wait in readiness. Tomorrow the Crimson and Blue will meet in a triple fight on the water, the varsity eight race, the junior varsity race, and the freshman eight race.

The final stroke of preparation was applied at both camps this afternoon, and a tense and drawn out wait set in. Forty-eight athletes have been primed to the point of highest possible condition, and are veritably gasping at their chains to get away in the great clash tomorrow.

R. Heber Howe, director of rowing at Harvard, and George P. Cordery, head coach at Yale, both declared themselves and their men in absolute readiness today, and asserted profound confidence in the ability of their protégés. Each, in the first year of his rowing directorship at these great institutions, awaits the outcome of the regatta, especially in the varsity eight, of course, with a peculiar and intense interest. It is generally believed among those in the upper vein of rowing activity at both Harvard and Yale that the order at the four-mile finish line tomorrow will have much to do with shaping the future rowing policies of the two universities, as well as answering the great question of which has been the more successful.

New London was converted into a whirling metropolis by gradual but indubitable process today. By afternoon it quivered a load of humanity greatly in excess of its ordinary population, and by night and tomorrow morning, when the full contingent of visitors will have arrived, hotel space, automobile parking areas, and even eating facilities will be at a premium.

The Harvard-Yale regatta, regardless of the previous record of its participants, will always remain the historically fascinating and traditionally colorful classic that it has ever been in the memory of those who have seen it. One cannot visit New London and be a spectator of this great struggle and keep from noting the enthusiasm and thrill of it; and even this year, when neither Harvard nor Yale has produced a single major victory on the water, there is not the faintest lassitude of interest. It promises to be a typical Harvard-Yale regatta.

Both Harvard and Yale partook of their final workouts today. Easiness was the order of the concluding program. No chances were taken in the possibility of dislodging the excellent condition which each coach believes he has arrived at. It promised to be a typical Harvard-Yale regatta.

Coach Howe, in the superiority which he obtains through his use of daylight-saving time, sent his crews out over the rain-quieted surface of the Thames today a short time in advance of his up-river rival. Coach Cordery's pupils soon appeared on the water, however, and the thousands who have already congregated here, and who have been unable to formulate definite opinions heretofore, strained eyes and ears in the effort to grasp some hint which would give them an inkling of the final judgment tomorrow.

It is a fact, indeed, that prognostication has been most generously engaged in by critics this year. Down at Philadelphia, in the American Henley, a Harvard third eight won a scrub victory over some unknowns; but that is inconsequential. The big names in tomorrow's clash have yet to prove themselves. They have been so shifted and juggled and changed about as to justify their being labeled entirely virgin rowing representatives; moreover, they can hardly be summoned to account for the sins of their 1922 predecessors, and whichever one wins tomorrow can be awarded unstinted praise, without the danger of a recollection of any previous disaster.

The reason that nothing has been advanced confidently on the prospect of tomorrow's meeting, then, is that the 1922 record of each participant has been so monotonously, and disastrously, similar; that the coxswains of both machines have not without their revolutionary development, especially at Yale; that since neither Harvard nor Yale has appeared in full aquatic dress for so long, no wise judge will disallow the possibility of much having taken place in that interim; and, lastly, that no authoritative one seems willing to pass a final judgment on the methods and comparative merits of the rival coaches, who clash for the first time in this upper strata of American rowing.

If the race had been rowed three weeks ago, Harvard probably, though not unquestionably, would have won. Since that time Yale has done much, has progressed immeasurably under the tutelage of her new director, George Cordery, who shifted places with his brother James, in the handling of the varsity and freshman combinations, since the débacle on the Housatonic, May 20, when Cornell and Princeton simply ran away from the Blue. Harvard's last appearance, in fact, was hardly less a catastrophe, for on May 6 she came in far in the wake of Navy and Princeton, in the triangular regatta on the Charles. But the Crimson, too, has improved vastly, and Dr. Howe seems at least to have accomplished that which he has heretofore been unable to do—select elite supreme oarsmen on a bothersome 18 who persistently and doggedly jumped up and disrupted any conclusion that they were "second-string material." The substance of it all is, then, that two greatly improved and dangerous, though as yet unknown, eights will clash in the main varsity encounter tomorrow afternoon.

What few independent and unprejudiced guesses have been made relative to tomorrow's outcome have indicated a leaning toward Harvard. Some people seem to think that Yale has had such a tempestuous and miserable year of it that she cannot even yet recover from the mess; while others are perfectly willing to grant that Harvard looks to have the more powerful and faster boat.

The truth is that two commendable crews, each with its good points, and each with its outstanding difference, will clash tomorrow. Harvard is a well-finished, smooth-working crew, which, however, has never in all its races this year showed that it was how to use legs to full advantage, a defect which, combined with inability to obtain the best condition, has had the unavoidable effect—the men tiring after the first mile and the whole crew going raggedly to pieces.

Both of these faults, more particularly that of condition, have been subjected to much attention and has shown improvement since the last race. In the final stages of the Navy-Princeton race Harvard was pitiful to look at; perhaps the fact the crew were hopelessly distanced had something to do with this; but the fact remains that no trace of the defect has shown up in the violent brushes staged by the first and second varsities on the Thames.

There has been a great deal of discussion down at New Haven, since the disappointment over James Cordery, as to the advisability of the "American stroke," as a substitute for the "English stroke." No one has offered a really satisfactory definition for either of these methods yet, and some will go so far as to say that there is no such animal, either extant or in captivity, and that even George Cordery can't find it. Be that as it may, Yale seems on the right road—the path of common-sense rowing, the belief that there is a right way, or a way very close to right, for doing everything, and that when this policy is followed, and the men are whipped to top condition, races must be won.

Yale gets a longer stroke than Harvard, and now has a good drive at the finish, instead of stressing the catch as formerly. Harvard probably gets the better finish, and whips out cleaner and carries the boat well "on" just before the catch, which so materially lessens the speed of the Harvard boat. It is a fault which is hardly apparent in the high stroke of a race, but the influence of it in practice cannot easily be shaken off when the crew goes out for the hundredth time in the race. Neither Harvard nor Yale brings very evenly over the center of the boat in the drive, but Yale is the greater offender in this respect. With the exception of one or two cases where they "buck in" slightly, the Yale oarsmen get their hands, and therefore their oars, out rapidly and smoothly. Harvard maintains more uniformity in this, for though none of her men show the tendency known as "shooting" the hands with any great alacrity, they all get them away commendably, and the oars come out nicely.

One might go on at great length comparing slight but contributory facts, yet even in their final encounter tomorrow the rivals may go out and row genuine surprise races. Yale has a fair freshman eight, and seems to be the logical favorite over Harvard in the yearling race at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. She outweighs her rival by more than four pounds to the man, a material factor, though not necessarily an advantage. The fact that Harvard's second varsity eight has been capable of pushing its rival first crew to many hard races, while the second at Yale have fared miserably at the hands of the first, seems to produce an inclination to favor Harvard for the junior varsity event, scheduled at 11 o'clock.

There will be a pause for several hours, and at 6 o'clock the gun will sound just opposite the Red Top camp, sending the two varsity crews on their four-mile journey down to the New London railroad bridge. The start will be on the western side of the river, fairly close to the bank, but the crews will veer toward the east gradually, and at the submarine base, some two miles down, they will be well over toward the opposite bank. They will cling to the east side from then on, finishing, however, about half way between the two extremes, when they slip under the bridge.

The junior and freshman races will be rowed upstream, over a two-mile course. In the morning, the tide comes in, and there is often a wind off the sea. The tide turns shortly after noon, and by evening conditions are expected to be ideal for fast timing down stream.

Two informal races are scheduled to take place late this afternoon. The first one will be between the combination eights of the two camps and the second a race between two graduate eights for the R. F. Herrick trophy now held by Harvard.

The combination crews, which are made up of four freshmen and four upper-class men, will row over a two-mile course, and the event is expected to be a battle royal, with Harvard starting as a slight favorite. The race for "Gentlemen's Eights" will be over a half-mile course. Neither crew had been selected up to noon today, but with graduates rapidly coming in during the early afternoon, both camps were confident of being able to put representative eights on the river for this event.

RED TOP, Conn., June 21—Coach Howe gave the Harvard varsity and junior varsity crews a mile test after the rain stopped late today. There was a good breeze and a favoring tide. The second varsity defeated the varsity by one length. Both crews rowed about a 24 stroke, and the time of the winner was 4m. 57½s. The Crimson freshmen raced the combination crew for half a mile, the boats finishing even.

William A. Meikleham, who will referee the races, and Valentine Chapell, chairman of the regatta committee, went over the four-mile course today with Capt. G. M. Appleton '22 of Harvard, and Capt. Langhorn Gibson '22 of Yale.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 21—The four Yale crews were sent on a four-mile paddle late today, after which quarter-mile sprints were ordered. The stroke in these was about 38, and the varsity had an advantage over the junior varsity in practically every test, while the freshmen outclassed the substitutes by narrow margins. P. J. Cordery said the freshmen appeared to be greatly improved.

Will Open Harvard-Yale Regatta on Thames River Tomorrow



Yale Freshman Eight-Oared Crew (Upper)—W. N. Ryerson, Bow; A. M. Morris, No. 2; C. P. Isham, No. 3; W. K. Bredbury, No. 4; A. M. Wilson, No. 5; T. H. Rider, No. 6; S. I. Miller, No. 7; H. W. Sage, Stroke; L. R. Stoddard, Coxswain. Harvard Freshman Eight (Lower)—B. F. Rice-Bassett, Bow; H. J. Weisman, No. 2; T. L. Eliot, No. 3; G. S. Mumford, Jr., No. 4; G. R. Johnson, No. 5; J. P. Hubbard, No. 6; S. B. Kelley, No. 7; Lovell Thompson, Stroke; C. S. Heard, Coxswain.

RIVAL CREWS IN TODAY'S INFORMAL RACE

HARVARD COMBINATION EIGHT					
Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Ht.	Wt.
Bow	W. L. Boyden Jr. '25	Beverly, Mass.	19	6	165
2	W. G. Curran '25	Calais, Me.	19	6	164
3	W. M. Farleigh '25	St. Joseph, Mo.	19	6	167
4	Alfred Codman Jr. '25	Boston, Mass.	19	6	173
5	Francis Fluke '24	Needham, Mass.	21	6	181
6	C. K. Cummings Jr. '25	Boston, Mass.	20	6	180
7	C. H. Hollister Jr. '24	Grand Rapids, Mich.	20	6	177
Stroke	E. S. Matthews '25	Spokane, Wash.	22	6	188
Cox	W. J. Cunningham '25	Cambridge, Mass.	16	5	115
Averages, excluding coxswain..... 19% 6 170½					

YALE COMBINATION EIGHT					
Position	Name and class	Home	Age	Ht.	Wt.
Bow	W. T. Russell '25	Farmington, Conn.	19	6	164
2	A. D. Lindley '25	Minneapolis, Minn.	19	6	174
3	F. B. Howden '25	Albuquerque, N. M.	20	6	186
4	A. D. Williams '25	Chicago, Ill.	21	6	175
5	W. R. Little '24	Upper Merionide, N. J.	21	6	172
6	A. Ives '24	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	19	6	167
7	L. G. Carpenter '24	Minneapolis, Minn.	19	6	171
Stroke	E. L. Richards '25	South Orange, N. J.	19	6	160
Cox	R. L. Ziegler '25	Detroit, Mich.	18	5	128
Averages, excluding coxswain..... 19% 6 171½					

FINAL STAGES OF PRACTICE STARTS

Several Eights Expected to Take Time Trials at Poughkeepsie

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22—With all of the crews which are to take part in the annual championship regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association Monday now here, practice starts in on its final stages today with one or two of the eights expected to go over the full four-mile course on time trials.

The United States Naval Academy oarsmen were the last to arrive here and they came in yesterday afternoon. They did not waste any time after their arrival in getting out for their first practice workout as it was less than an hour after they had arrived that they were at their boat house preparing for their initial spin. There are 14 men in the squad and the famous eight made a fine appearance in its rowing.

Conditions were not at all favorable for rowing on the Hudson River yesterday and the work for the various oarsmen was rather light. Coach Edward Leader had his Washington crew out in the afternoon in a choppy sea and wind. Despite the unfavorable conditions the Washington eight showed good form.

Syracuse, contrary to its usual custom, made its morning drill, while Cornell and Columbia did not venture out. Pennsylvania rowed up the river in the morning and put in a strenuous period of wave buffeting. Washington also was out for a 10-minute row in the morning.

Syracuse went out early in the afternoon, preceding Washington and going further up the river than the westerners.

Columbia, Cornell and Pennsylvania did not go on the course until late in the afternoon, experiencing the same rough weather which hampered the other crews.

OXFORD NETMEN WIN INTERVARSITY FINAL

OXFORD, Eng., June 21 (By The Associated Press).—Oxford defeated Cambridge in the singles of the intervarsity lawn tennis tournament here today. The Oxford players won six games to the three scored by Cambridge.

Axel B. Gravem of California, who, as a student at Oxford, represented that college, defeated J. H. Van Allen, New York student at Cambridge, in the finals, by the score of 9-7, 6-5, 6-4.

MISS BANCROFT REACHES FINAL

Will Oppose Miss Ballin for Delaware Singles Title

WILMINGTON, Del., June 21—In the semi-final matches in the women's singles of the Delaware State tourney at the Wilmington County Club today, Miss Martha Bayard, after winning her first set, 6-4, dropped the other two sets, 6-0, 6-3, to Miss Florence Ballin in one of the semi-finals.

Miss L. H. Bancroft of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, defeated Miss Cecie Baker, Orange, N. J., in straight sets in the other, 6-3, 6-0. Miss Ballin, who last week won the Pennsylvania and Eastern States title, will meet Miss Bancroft Friday afternoon in the final round. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinals Round
Miss Florence Ballin, West Side Tennis Club, N. Y., defeated Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., 6-3, 6-0.
Miss Leslie Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Cecie Baker, Orange, N. J., 6-3, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round
L. N. White, University of Texas, defeated William Sherrard, Princeton, 6-3, 6-2.

F. F. Neer, Leland Stanford, defeated H. R. Guild, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, 6-4, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
C. Gause and A. Henry, Wilmington Country Club, defeated J. Ruckman and R. E. Glover, 6-1, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round
Miss Helen Rice, Bryn Mawr, and Miss Katherine Gardiner defeated Miss Louise Nowland and Miss Alice Satterthwaite, Wilmington Country Club, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Virginia Carpenter, Philadelphia Cricket Club, and Miss Katherine Porter, Merton Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, Philadelphia Cricket Club, and Mrs. J. Saunders Taylor, Wilmington Country Club, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, and Mrs. J. B. Jeannet, Wilmington Country Club, defeated Miss Gladys Paine, Germantown Cricket Club, and Mrs. A. Lamotte, Wilmington Country Club, and Miss Christine Gause, Wilmington Country Club, 6-1, 6-0.

MIXED DOUBLES—Second Round
Miss Florence Ballin, West Side Tennis Club, New York, and R. Kinney defeated Miss Deborah Seal, Merton Cricket Club, and R. R. Coffin, Germantown Cricket Club, 7-5, 6-1.

DRAKE NOT TO PLAY IN COLLEGIATE TOURNEY

DES MOINES, Ia., June 21 (Special).—The Drake University golf team, which finished third behind Dartmouth and Princeton, respectively, in the national collegiate golf tournament at the Greenwich, Conn. Country Club a year ago and which had entered the meet at Garden City, N. J., this year, will not compete there next week.

On the eve of the departure of the team have tonight the Drake University Athletic Board announced that James Swick '23, a member of the golf team, was ineligible and that as there was no capable substitute the trip would be abandoned. Other members of the team are Francis Dickinson '23, Robert McKee '23, former state and trans-Mississippi champion and present Des Moines City and Missouri Valley Conference champion, and T. B. Payson '23, former Missouri Valley Conference individual titleholder.

Swick was declared ineligible just before this year's Missouri Valley Conference tournament at Lawrence, Kan., in May, but it was stated that he probably would be eligible for the national meet. He has been working hard to make up back work, but in an examination given him Tuesday he failed to satisfy the college authorities.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING:
St. Joseph..... 49 15 748
Tulsa..... 37 29 761
Wichita..... 35 30 758
Sioux City..... 34 29 740
Omaha..... 28 34 724
Oklahoma City..... 28 34 724
Des Moines..... 25 33 721
Denver..... 21 43 728

RESULTS WEDNESDAY:
St. Joseph 8, Wichita 1.
Tulsa 3, Oklahoma City 1.

MARSTON DEFEATS KNEPPER
PHILADELPHIA, June 21—Maxwell R. Marston of Philadelphia, today won the Lynwood Hall golf trophy outright by defeating R. E. Knepper of Princeton University, 4 and 3, in the final round of the tournament at the Huntington Valley Country Club. Marston won the trophy in 1916 and 1921, the three victories giving him permanent possession of the cup.

CANADIAN GOLF IN SEMI-FINALS

Two American Players, Bredin and McAuliffe, Survive—L. B. Paton Loses

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
Today's Match—Semi-Final Round
William McLuckie, Montreal, vs. C. C. Fraser, Montreal.
C. M. Jones, Toronto, vs. L. L. Bredin, Detroit.
J. T. Cuthbert, Winnipeg, vs. W. J. Thompson, Toronto.
N. M. Scott, Montreal, vs. R. McAuliffe, Buffalo.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 22 (Special).—The semi-final round of the Canadian amateur golf championship will be played here today, being contested between two Americans and six Canadians. One former Dominion title is still in the running—William McLuckie of Montreal, winner in 1919.

The outstanding feature of yesterday's play was the defeat of the 1921 champion, Frank Thompson of the Mississauga Club of Toronto, by L. L. Bredin of Detroit, Mich., 3 and 1. Thompson was not the only player who has won the Canadian title to be eliminated, as George S. Lyon, who has won the honor eight times in the past, was defeated by W. J. Thompson, a brother of last year's champion, by 6 and 5.

Next to the champion's defeat in the way of features was the overwhelming victory of C. M. Jones of the Toronto Scarborough Club over G. H. Turpin of the Royal Montreal Club, who lost 13 and 12, the most severe defeat so far in the tournament. Mr. Turpin last week won the Quebec provincial title in convincing style, and was expected to progress further than the second round.

Bredin by his defeat of Seymour Lyon in convincing style on Tuesday was expected to give the champion a great battle, but few thought that the latter would be defeated. Thompson started off strongly by winning the first two holes, but the Detroit player had the match at the fifth by winning two holes and halving one. Thompson took the sixth, the seventh was halved, and then Bredin won the next two, giving him a lead of one at the turn. The next two holes were halved, but the ultimate winner increased his lead at the twelfth when the champion hooked into the woods. The Toronto man won the thirteenth and fourteenth, a 20-foot putt at the latter establishing him to square the match. Another putt won the same distance by Thompson resulted in the fifteenth being halved, and the same occurred at the sixteenth. The Detroit player won the next two holes, giving him a lead on the morning round of two holes.

The margin was reduced at the first hole in the afternoon and brilliant play squared the match at the fourth hole. Bredin won the fourth while Thompson took the fifth and seventh, the second, third and sixth being halved. At this point the champion became shaky in his play and lost the eighth by taking three putts. The ninth was halved but the Detroit player won the next three holes giving him a lead of four at the fourteenth. Thompson missed a three-foot putt on each of the twelfth and thirteenth greens. The next two were halved and Bredin won the seventeenth, giving him the match.

L. B. Paton of Danvers, Mass., was one of the most promising of the American invaders and it was expected he would win from G. C. Fraser of Kanawaki. The first part of the morning round bore out this surmise and by careful play Paton was four up at the sixteenth. Mr. Fraser reduced the lead by a birdie three on the seventeenth and on the home hole provided the sensation of the day by holing out with 200-foot approach. His lie was such that he could not see the flag over the crest of a hill but his ball ran up to the pole and when the pole was removed dropped in for an eagle. Mr. Fraser squared the match in the afternoon by winning the second and fourth holes and halving the first and third. Paton went into the lead again by halving the fifth and winning the next two. The eighth and ninth were taken by Fraser which made them even on the start of the inward journey. After the tenth had been halved Fraser went into the lead at the eleventh. From then on he did not lose a hole, winning the thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and halving the others, the match finishing 4 and 2.

The feature of the Jones-Turpin game was the spectacular playing of the winner who could do nothing wrong. He took seven on the first hole, losing it, but from then on was invincible and finished the morning 11 up. Jones sank two 40-foot putts and his work on the greens was marvelous, while that of his opponent was the opposite. Mr. Jones did the morning round in 74, one over par, the last nine holes being done in two under par. The six holes in the afternoon were much the same. Of the 24 holes played, the loser won only three, the other eight being halved.

The summary of the second round: William McLuckie, Montreal, defeated J. Hadden, Toronto, 6 and 4.
C. C. Fraser, Montreal, defeated L. B. Paton, Boston, 4 and 2.
C. M. Jones, Toronto, defeated G. H. Turpin, Montreal, 13 and 12.
L. L. Bredin, Detroit, defeated Frank Thompson, Toronto, 3 and 1.
J. T. Cuthbert, Winnipeg, defeated P. S. Hyde, Buffalo, 4 and 2.
W. J. Thompson, Toronto, defeated G. S. Lyon, Toronto, 6 and 5.
N. M. Scott, Montreal, defeated B. L. Anderson, London, 10 and 9.
R. McAuliffe, Buffalo, defeated W. M. Hodgson, Montreal, 2 and 1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Birmingham 6, Atlanta 1 (first game).
Atlanta 3, Birmingham 2 (second game).
Little Rock 10, Nashville 4.
Memphis 3, Chattanooga 2.
New Orleans 11, Mobile 6.

FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:15
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1480

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHICAGO LEADS
IN WESTERN GOLF

Maroons, Playing in Conference
Semi-Final Round Today,
Are Favorites

CHICAGO, June 22.—Running true to the form they displayed in the qualifying round of the first official Western conference golf tournament, the four leaders in the stroke play survived the two match-play rounds at the Midlothian Country Club yesterday and secured the honor of being today's semi-finalists. Chicago, team champion, placed two men. Michigan and Illinois one each.

In the upper half of the bracket, B. E. Ford '22, Chicago, will meet H. A. Loebe Jr. '22, Michigan; while in the lower half G. C. Hartman Jr. '23, captain of the Chicago team, will oppose R. E. Rolfe '24, Illinois. Play will be at 36 holes, and over the long route the two Chicago players are favorites.

The Ford-Loebe match looks to be the better of the two, as Rolfe is brilliant at times and mediocre at others. Perfect golfing weather again favored the players and the course, which is beginning to show signs of lack of rain, was extremely fast.

As the pairings were made on the numerical system, there were few surprises, the majority of the men who had led their opponents in the qualifying round winning. The most notable exception was the victory of A. B. C. Boch '23, of Wisconsin, over C. W. McGuire Jr. '22, Chicago, by a margin of 4 and 3. Boch, who won his place in the match-play rounds after a play-off, was five shots behind McGuire, but yesterday he showed himself a fine player. In the afternoon he gave Rolfe a tight battle, although the Illinois player had a card of 76.

Burdette Ford's play in the afternoon was a feature, as against H. W. Walker of Illinois he made the first five holes three strokes under par in figures that Jock Hutchison would be pleased with. These holes measure 406, 196, 359, 338 and 390 yards, and Ford's card read 3, 3, 3, 4, 3. As Walker got a 3 on the fourth, they had a sequence of five 3s between them. Ford went out in 37 and was 4 up. Walker taking 44. The Illinois player won the next two, but Ford then won three straight, taking the match 5 and 4.

Loebe defeated Lawrence H. Bauer '22, Wisconsin, 2 up in a ding-dong match in which the 2 up at the turn. Loebe won the eleventh and was 3 and 5. Bauer won the next two, leaving Loebe 1 up, but the latter made a birdie 4 on the long sixteenth and was, dormie 2. Bauer took the next 4 and 5, but Loebe took the home hole with a birdie 3.

Herman had a runaway match from H. T. Smith '24, Michigan, going out in 39 and being 4 up, winning 7 and 6. Rolfe in defeating Boch, 2 and 1, had a card of 38—38—76, Boch getting 38—41—79. Rolfe was 3 and 4, but lost the next two holes and won the seventeenth and the match. The summary:

FIRST ROUND
B. E. Ford, Chicago, defeated V. B. Brown, Purdue, 2 up.
H. W. Walker, Illinois, defeated Arthur Windett, Ohio, 2 and 1.
L. H. Bauer, Wisconsin, defeated J. E. Bickler, Purdue, 4 and 3.
H. A. Loebe Jr., Michigan, defeated H. W. Capen, Wisconsin, 2 and 2.
G. H. Hartman, Chicago, defeated M. C. Frost, Wisconsin, 3 and 2.
H. T. Smith, Michigan, defeated G. A. Alsterlund, Northwestern, 2 and 1.
A. B. C. Boch '23, Wisconsin, defeated C. W. McGuire Jr., Chicago, 4 and 3.
R. E. Rolfe, Illinois, won from L. S. Hatch, Illinois.
SECOND ROUND
B. E. Ford, Chicago, defeated H. W. Walker, Illinois, 5 and 4.
H. A. Loebe Jr., Michigan, defeated L. H. Bauer, Wisconsin, 2 up.
G. H. Hartman, Chicago, defeated H. T. Smith, Michigan, 7 and 6.
R. E. Rolfe, Illinois, defeated A. B. C. Boch, Wisconsin, 2 and 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	27	21	.628
St. Louis	23	25	.559
Brooklyn	23	29	.525
Pittsburgh	28	27	.509
Chicago	28	29	.491
Cincinnati	29	32	.475
Boston	24	31	.436
Philadelphia	19	35	.352

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Brooklyn 15, Pittsburgh 14 (10 innings).
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 3 (six innings).
Cincinnati vs. Boston (postponed).
St. Louis vs. New York (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at New York.

FOURTEEN RUNS NOT ENOUGH
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn ... 2 3 2 2 0 1 0 0 2 3—15 19 2
Pittsburgh ... 1 3 0 0 2 0 0 4 2 2—14 25 6
Batteries—Cadore, Mammox, Smith, Grimes and DeBerry; Miller, Carlson, Morrison, Hamilton, Yellow Horse, Adams and Gooch. Winning pitcher—Grimes. Losing pitcher—Adams. Umpires—Wilson and Sentele. Time—2h. 30m.

PHILLY HOMERS ARE FURLE
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago ... 0 0 0 3 2 1—8 11 0
Philadelphia ... 1 0 0 0 1 1—6 11 1
Batteries—Aldridge and Wirt; G. Smith, Singleton and Henline. Losing pitcher—G. Smith. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 10m.

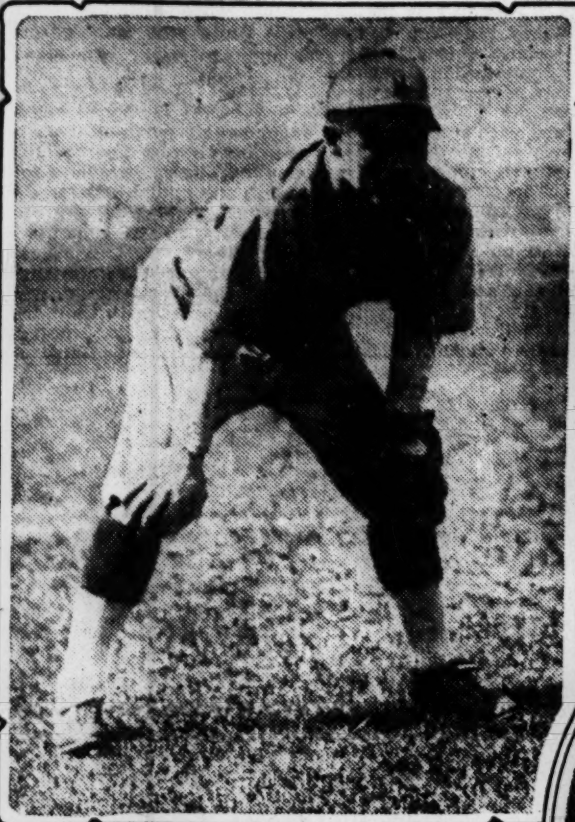
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Baltimore	47	16	.746
Rochester	37	25	.597
Jersey City	32	21	.508
Buffalo	32	32	.500
Toronto	30	33	.470
Reading	30	34	.465
Syracuse	25	38	.397
Newark	20	42	.323

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Newark 2, Syracuse 0.
Syracuse 4, Newark 0.
Baltimore 5, Buffalo 3.
Rochester-Jersey City (rain).
Toronto-Reading (rain).

HERMAN BASEBALL CAPTAIN
PROVIDENCE, June 21.—A. R. Herman '23, of Milton, N. J., was elected captain of the Colgate University baseball nine for 1922 here today. Herman has played on the varsity nine for three years, covering third base. He has also played on the football and basketball teams.

Expected to Star in Harvard-Yale Baseball Game at New Haven



CAPT. A. J. CONLON - Harvard
Photo by Harvard Crimson



CAPT. M. R. ALDRICH - Yale
Photo by Yale Herald

HARVARD-YALE
GAME TODAY

Much Postponed Championship
Series Starts on Latter's Field

LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME

Harvard	Yale
Lincoln, 3b.	Crane, 1b.
Gordon, rf.	O'Hearn, cf.
Conlon, 2b.	McCabe, 2b.
Owen, 1b.	Warren, 3b.
Jenkins, 2b.	Warren, 3b.
Janin, 1b.	Eddy, 2b.
Hall, cf.	Hall, cf.
Murphy, c.	C. Mallory, c.
Gehrkke or Russell, p.	Chittenden

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22 (Special).—The Harvard and Yale baseball teams are back in this city today for the purpose of starting their championship series which has twice been postponed, but which appears to be certain to get under way this afternoon at Yale Field. Although two days late in starting, the series will take place much in the order originally intended, with the first game at Yale Field, the second in the Harvard Stadium, and the third, if one is necessary, in New York.

Following today's game the two nines will leave for Boston, where they will put up tomorrow, each nine practicing on the Harvard diamond, and then play the second game of the series Saturday. This will necessitate the carrying over of the third game until next week, and it will probably be played, if played at all, at the Polo Grounds, New York, Tuesday morning. No game is scheduled for tomorrow that those persons who desire to see both the crew races and baseball game may have a chance to go to New London tomorrow afternoon and then go on to Boston in the evening.

It is expected that when the two teams take the field this afternoon, they will line up the same as was planned for the game which was to have been played Tuesday. Coach A. E. B. Tommers is expected to start E. A. Chittenden Jr. '22 in the box for Yale with Coach J. J. Slater starting either E. L. Gehrkke '24 or H. S. Russell ES in the box for Harvard.

Australia Wins
the First Match

G. L. Patterson Defeats J. Washer of Belgium.

SCARBOROUGH, Eng., June 22 (By The Associated Press).—Australia defeated Belgium in the first match of the Davis Cup series, which began here today. Gerald L. Patterson, the Australian star, defeated J. Washer, Belgium, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

The Australian team comprises Gerald L. Patterson, J. O. Anderson, and P. O'Hara Wood.

Belgium is represented by J. Washer and G. Watson. The former ranks as a first-class player on the Continental hard courts. He plays a fast, all around game and recently defeated Jean Borotra, French star, in three straight sets at Brussels. Watson was born in Ireland, but has long lived in Brussels. His most effective shot is the forehand drive, which he delivers with terrific force.

How far the Belgians are likely to extend their opponents depends upon their ability to adapt themselves to grass courts. The Australians, if they win, will next play the French.

There is a strong sentiment among all the European competitors that the Australians shall not leave Europe until the European ties are played off, and that it is unfair to impose the expense of an ocean voyage upon France and the winners of the other sections, probably Spain or England, to play a nation whose team already is in Europe. Consequently the Europeans are looking for America's decision allowing these ties to be played on the continent.

It is also pointed out that henceforth competition for the Davis Cup shall be divided into two sections, European and American, giving every challenging nation the right to enter for either section. This will prevent the needful defaults which have occurred in the last two years, and save unnecessary traveling expenses. Representatives of France, Spain, Belgium, England and India have expressed their concurrence in these views.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	38	25	.603
Boston	34	29	.541
New York	37	27	.578
Detroit	33	29	.532
Cleveland	30	32	.484
Chicago	30	32	.484
Washington	20	35	.364
Philadelphia	22	32	.418
Boston	24	35	.407

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 9, Detroit 8.
New York 7, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 0.
Chicago 5, Washington 0.

GAME TODAY
New York at Boston

TIGER STRING BROKEN
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston ... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 15 11 1
Detroit ... 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 3—8 13 1
Batteries—W. Collins, Russell and Ruel; Oleson, Cole, Johnson and Bassler; Manion, Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Oleson. Umpires—Chill and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 20m.

ATHLETICS STOP BROWNS
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia ... 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 1—5 11 1
St. Louis ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1
Batteries—Rommel and Brueky; Wright, Danforth and Collins, Severed. Losing pitcher—Wright. Umpires—Connelly and Moriarty. Time—1h. 37m.

SECOND FOR YANKEES
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York ... 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 1—7 16 1
Cleveland ... 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—3 8 2
Batteries—Shawkey and Hofmann; Edwards, Uhle and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Edwards. Umpires—Nallin and Dineen. Time—2h. 5m.

CHICAGO'S GAME IN NINTH
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago ... 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 3—5 11 2
Washington ... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3—8 2
Batteries—Robertson, McCabe and Schalk; Francis, Mordridge and Pichin; Garritty, Winning pitcher—McCabe. Losing pitcher—Mordridge. Umpires—Owens, Walsh and Evans. Time 2h. 5m.

LET CONTRACT FOR
CHICAGO'S STADIUM

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 22.—Contract for construction of Chicago's stadium, which when completed it is said will be the largest in the world, was let yesterday afternoon.

The portion of the work now to be undertaken will cost \$2,460,000 and is to be gotten under way within the next month. The entire stadium project cost \$4,000,000. The immediate funds available are \$1,000,000.

The present work will lay out the athletic field and build the side sections of seats, leaving one end and much of the decorative features to be completed later when more money is available.

It was the belief of the South Park Commissioners that this project of building the greater sized structure is more practical than a plan proposed to limit the entire plan to a stadium just costing the money now at hand.

When entirely completed, which will take about 15 months, the stadium will seat 100,000 persons. Olympic games and international athletic affairs of any size will have ample room within it. The stadium will be built on the lake front, just south of the Field Museum, which will front Roosevelt Road, formerly Twelfth Street, when this highway is carried to the lake.

BRITISH GOLF TEAM
FOR U. S. MATCH

LONDON, June 22 (By The Associated Press).—Angus Hambro of the Royal St. George's Club will captain the team which will represent Great Britain in the amateur international golf matches in the United States.

TILDEN ENTERS
ILLINOIS TENNIS

Many Champions to Play in
Senior and Junior Divisions

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 22.—Despite the appearance of world's champion W. T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia and the entry of state champions from four commonwealths, for the singles of the annual Illinois state tennis championship tournament, to be held at Skokie Country Club, Glenview, Ill., starting next Monday, keen interest will center on a department of play which is an entire innovation for the event. This will be competition for junior, boys' and girls' junior championship trophies.

The field in the junior play will be as representative as that of the senior championship events, but there will be no dominating player such as Tilden in the lists of the youthful stars. Julius Sagalowsky of Indianapolis, national boys' champion, will face as hard competition in the tournament for striplings at Skokie, as he did last year in the national boys' championship. Among the players whom he will have to contend will be A. L. Welner of Philadelphia; Philip Bettens, for three years state junior champion of California; George Lott, Chicago High School champion, who forced Sagalowsky to the latter's limit in the national boys' tourney semi-finals last year; Ellsworth Reichenbach, Chicago school boy star, and Donald Strachan of Philadelphia.

The junior, boys' and girls' tourneys were scheduled on the request of Tilden, who has interested himself for several years in furthering the caliber of junior tennis throughout the country, and who did not wish to send his protégé, Welner, against the fast boy players of the middle west.

Among the well-known players entered for the senior events, in singles and doubles, are W. T. Hayes of Chicago, defending Illinois champion and holder of the National clay court singles crown; F. E. Bastian of Indianapolis, Michigan and Florida state champion; John Hennessey of Indianapolis, Indiana state champion; A. Waller of Milwaukee, Wisconsin state champion; R. H. Burdick of Indianapolis A. M. Squal of Chicago, former western sectional champion; J. C. Weber and Jerry Weber of Chicago. The latter two are brothers, each a former Yale varsity player.

The entries for the Illinois state tournament close on June 24, and play will begin next Monday, June 26, and run through July 2. From the Illinois state tournament, most of the men players will proceed to Indianapolis for the national clay-court championship events, which open in the Hoosier capital, July 23.

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MRS. MALLORY IN
EASIER HALF

Draw for Wimbledon Tennis
Tourney Favors American

LONDON, June 21 (By The Associated Press).—Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Miss Suzanne Lenglen are on opposite sides of the draw for the play in the world's lawn tennis championship which begins at Wimbledon, June 26. It is generally considered that the American champion has drawn fortunately. In her half of the draw will be Mrs. A. E. Beamish and Mrs. Satterthwaite. Neither of these British players is looked upon as likely to defeat her.

Miss Lenglen in her side of the draw is close to Miss Kathleen McKane, the English star. Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California also is in this half.

G. C. Caner, one of the American representatives, has been drawn in the weaker quarter of the men's singles. If he can become acclimated to English conditions, the experts are of the opinion that he has quite a good chance to be a semi-finalist. His chief opponents will be Marcel Alonso, the Spanish champion, and Randolph Lycett, the Australian veteran.

In the first round Caner will play R. P. Barbour, the Australian cricketer and varsity lawn tennis player. Dean Mather, the former Princeton University player, will meet a strong opponent in J. Washer, Belgian champion, who is a lefthander and a player of championship standard.

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EARLY SCORES IN
BRITISH GOLF LOW

J. M. Barnes Has Best Card of
the Americans for the
First Round

SANDWICH, June 22 (By The Associated Press).—Play for the British open golf championship began early today over the Royal St. George's course. A large gallery had assembled when the first pairs, Alexander Herd and George Duncan, started their round. They were followed at six-minute intervals by the other couples.

The championship play is over 72 holes, 36 today and 36 tomorrow. There is much interest in the chances of the American trio, Jock Hutchison, the title holder; Walter C. Hagen and J. M. Barnes. Hutchison today played with H. Amey of Brambley, Hagen with B. Q. L. Holland of Northamptonshire, and Barnes with Tom Williamson of Nottinghamshire.

In tomorrow's draw, Hutchison is paired with C. Johns of Purleydowns, while Hagen and Barnes again drew the same companions.

Barnes turned in the best card among the three Americans when he covered the course in 75, one stroke better than Hagen and four better than Hutchison. Of those who finished ahead of the three, Edward Ray, former champion; J. H. Taylor, also a former champion; with 73 each, and Angus Hambo with 74 were the only players who bettered Barnes' card. Other morning scores follow:

George Duncan, 76; R. G. Wilson, Corhamhurst, 75; A. J. Miles, Merton Park, 75; Aubrey Boomer, 75; J. Gassill, Chantilly, 75; Alexander Herd, 76; Roger H. Wethered, 76; G. Gadd, Rehampton, 76; Abe Mitchell, 79; J. H. Kirkwood, the Australian champion, started out below his usual form, missing several short putts and had an 89. J. H. Taylor, 73; Tom Walton, 75; F. C. Jewell, North Middlesex, 75; Angus Hambo, 74; Edward Ray, 73; Arnaud Massey, 83; C. J. H. Tolley, 87.

While the majority of the professionals rested yesterday in preparation for today's strenuous play, 50 of the amateurs and professionals participating in the tournament engaged in a long driving competition in which each competitor was required to drive six times from the fifteenth tee, the two longest drives in each instance to be counted. A course 375 yards in length by 50 in width was marked out, and the test was expected to prove how far a golf ball can be driven under normal conditions.

The competition was won by J. Smith of the Royal Ashdown Forest Club, with an aggregate of 532 yards 3/4 inches for his two best drives. J. S. S. Morrison of Sunningdale was second, with 525 yards 2 feet 9 inches. C. Easterbrook, Sidmouth professional, was third, with 522 yards 5 inches.

The competitors were allowed to drive two types of ball, one of St. Andrews specification, the other of any weight and size. Smith, who is an artisan, made his longest drive with a regulation ball, namely, 271 yards 10 1/2 inches.

The only American competing in the driving contest was Hagen, who came out seventh, with a drive of 252 yards 12 inches with a standard ball, and 259 yards 7 inches with another ball.

The longest single drive during the day was made by Easterbrook. The ball traveled 277 yards 9 1/2 inches.

Hagen and Kirkwood have booked passage on the steamer Aquitania, sailing June 24.

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DARTMOUTH MEN
LEAVE HANOVER

HANOVER, N. H., June 22.—The Dartmouth College tennis and golf teams, which are entered in the intercollegiate tournaments to be held next week, left here yesterday for a few days of practice before the opening matches. The golf tourney will be held on the Links of the Garden City Golf Club, Long Island, while the tennis championships are scheduled for the Merion Cricket Club courts, Haverford, Pa.

The Green will be represented in tennis by Capt. C. W. Saunders '22 of St. Paul and W. E. Howe Jr. '23 of Bristol, R. I. Both have won the intercollegiate doubles title for the last two years, while Saunders has captured the singles title twice.

The golf team is composed of the following players: Capt. A. P. Boyd '22 of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Alvin Gunnison '22 of Rochester, N. H.; F. A. Halsey '22, Adams, Mass.; O. R. Rice Jr. '22, Waban, Mass.; G. R. McKee '23 of Montpelier, Vt., and F. H. Sheehy '24, Dorchester, Mass.

Fourteen baseball players were awarded the varsity insignia by the athletic council. They are: L. E. Maynard '23 of Miller's Falls, Mass.; W. Aschenbrenner '23 of East Orange, N. J.; F. Caswell '23 of Lawrence, Mass.; R. L. Collier '23 of Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. Sharpleigh '23 of East Milton, Mass.; F. Steinhilber '23 of Worcester, Mass.; F. V. Tracy '23 of Bristol, Conn.; A. J. Dagastino '24 of Concord, N. H.; F. X. Heep '24 of Yonkers, N. Y.; S. Lyon '24 of Newtonville, Mass.; F. Shanahan '24 of Coatesville, Penn.; F. B. Smith '24 of Waltham, Mass., and A. N. Thurston '24 of Rockport, Mass.

HARVARD DRAWS BEST COURSE
RED TOP, Conn., June 22.—Departing from the usual way of picking the courses for the races between Yale and Harvard, on the Thames River, by placing reliance on the loss of a coin, the captains this afternoon agreed to draw slips from a hat. Captain Appleton of the Harvard crew drew the east course for the first varsity and combinations crews and the west course for the freshman and second varsity crews.

SCHOOLS

SUMMER SESSION
OPENS JULY 10

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Hints for the Woman Who Knits

IF YOU are attempting a new pattern in knitting, help yourself by making a diagram. Draw a horizontal line at the base of a sheet of paper, indicating the row of stitches originally set up, and on this mark the number of stitches and the kind of stitches that are to be taken along that line. If specifications are given for the length in inches that those set-up stitches are to measure, indicate this also. From this proceed with the diagram, showing by lines the extension of the knitting and marking each with the number and kind of stitches required. In this way, you will see, before starting the garment, the shape that it is to take and the approximate proportions. When the design has to be altered to suit a certain figure, you can see at a glance just where the alteration is to be made by means of the diagram.

When picking up stitches or correcting imperfections, it is important to have a definite idea regarding the proper twist of the thread in the various stitches to be employed. To become proficient, practice with a little yarn and knit on very large needles sample pieces of the usual stitches. Stitches should not be cast on too lightly. Do not think that, by knitting extremely tightly, the finished piece of knitting will be any firmer than if you knit comfortably loose; but, on the other hand, to knit tightly on medium-sized needles amounts to the same thing as knitting fairly loose on needles a little smaller.

Various brands of knitting needles are marked in different ways. Amber knitting needles, nickel knitting needles, bone needles and those of wood, are usually marked according to a different scale, even when they are made by the same company. Owing to this fact, it is almost impossible to give or receive knitting directions, without having a more definite idea of the needles required than those given by the number. If you cannot compare the needles on which the article has been knitted successfully with your own needles and thus pick out the right size, it is a good idea to have the measurement of the right size taken by sticking the needle through a calling card. The needle that is exactly the same size will go through the same hole without spreading it, but very tightly. If it slips through easily, it is too small.

When you are knitting a garment and come to a place where it is necessary to put stitches aside and use needles to begin on another place, you may be puzzled to find an extra knitting needle on which to slip the stitches not needed. A large safety pin makes an ideal holder for these stitches. They can be slipped on the pin, which is then clasped tightly, so that there is no danger of slipping off, and they are quite safe until wanted again. The large safety pins are best for this purpose.

Wind One Ball at a Time
Do not wind all the yarn for a certain garment at the same time. Wind only one ball at a time, as yarn that has been wound will not be accepted

Cushions for Outdoor Use

WITH the coming of the long, warm days preparations are made by many people for spending much of their time out of doors: in the garden, on the river, the lake, or possibly the sea-beach in the case of country dwellers; and, in the case of city dwellers, on the balcony, the loggia, or the roof garden. Naturally, the careful housewife is loath to see her best silk cushions carried forth for use in out-of-door encampments or excursions, with the prospect that they will lose much of their color and their gloss under the new conditions. Also elaborate silk cushions look most unsuitable in rural surroundings.

The best plan is to have an entirely fresh set of cushion covers for summer outdoor purposes, and this may be achieved with the happiest results and at very little cost by making use of some of the self-color cotton fabrics, which are advertised as "unfading" or "sun-proof" or by some such term, and embroidering them in bold designs with bright-colored, fairly-coarse wools. Only the simplest stitches are required and the worker can make or adapt her own patterns. An eye for color and some sense of design are all that is needed; skill in the art of embroidery is quite unnecessary. The boldest and most original attempts are often the most effective.

Home flannel makes an excellent covering for cushions of this sort, and it is delightfully impervious to any rough treatment it may receive in boats or canoes or on the seashore. A very effective cushion, covered with this material, was seen recently, which had its two sides oversewed together all round the edge in bold stitches with a coarse, high-colored wool, while a brilliantly-hued bunch of flowers and leaves was worked in the middle of one of the two sides. Home flannel lends itself most adaptably to many uses, and either in its natural hue or dyed, it makes effective curtains for outdoor use when these are needed to shelter a balcony or a garden-room.

A Simply Made Fruit Bavarois.

Dissolve one-half ounce of white gelatine in a teacupful of milk, and strain it on to an equal quantity of fruit juice or fruit syrup. Sweeten half a pint of cream with from one to two ounces of powdered sugar (if fruit syrup is used, one ounce of sugar will be sufficient, but, if fruit juice, two ounces will be needed) and add the other ingredients. Whip them all together until quite frothy. Have ready a mold which has been rinsed in very cold water; ornament it with some pieces of fruit, according to the flavor of the juice or syrup used, and fill up with the cream mixture which will set in a very short time.

for exchange, and it keeps in better condition when lying in the hank than when wound in any but the very loosest of balls. Use the tag that comes with it to start the ball; then, if more wool is needed, it will serve as a guide for the person who uses the last of the wool, as the tag has

still in the hank, articles made from it will not shrink when washed. Place the yarn on a dinner plate in a steamer and, when thoroughly steamed and dried, it will be soft and unshrinkable. Wool that has been raveled, after making a mistake, may be made as good as new by placing it in a steamer and subjecting it to the same treatment. A rather large basket with a handle



A Girl's Frock in Deep Blue Rep and White Organdie

the number and size of the wool on it and will be seen when the end of the ball is reached. Utilize odds and ends of yarn by crocheting a little slumber robe for the baby's crib or a small afghan. Tie the pieces together haphazardly, but keep the same weights together. Take long needles and work in the shell stitch such articles as you may take a fancy to make. If yarn is thoroughly steamed while

is an excellent receptacle for holding the knitting ball. To the under side of the handle tie with stout thread a bone ring about one inch in circumference. Keep the ball of yarn with which you are working in the basket and, before starting to use it, slip the end through the bone ring. This will keep the ball from falling on the floor whenever you pull the yarn. It is much easier to work when the yarn is held in place in this simple manner.

Gay Clothes Brighten the World

London, England.

A COMBINATION of shantung silk and knitting carries out the idea of the accompanying sketch for sports wear. The sweater, knitted in white silk, has colored bands round the sleeves and body in blue and red; these colors are repeated in the skirt, for the silk has a small pattern printed on it, which strikes rather an amusing note and is a change from the conventional "all white." At the back of the skirt, as well as in the front, the material is knife-pleated an inch wide. As will be noticed, the side panels are plain, with pockets. Surely, never again will it be possible to make a sports skirt without a pocket! Moreover, the skirt is wide and yet not clumsy.

If an all-silk garment is preferred, the sweater might be made in plain shantung silk and the bands embroidered in silk in Bulgarian stitch. It would be a good thing to put a casing at the bottom of the jumper on the inside and thread a light bead weighting in, which could be easily taken out for washing, as most light materials are apt to ride up in wearing if at all close fitting.

Charming Velour Coats

There are some charming little velour coats to be had this season, in delicious colors—"Marry" blue, cerise-red, yellow, and so forth. The nature of this material adds much to the charm of the color. These coats come just to the hips and are worn without belts, sometimes a pocket, or a touch of coarse blanket stitching embroidery in wools is added, and the coats are delightful to slip on after a game, or for walking through the streets. With a printed shantung skirt, a coat of this description, in the predominating color used in the design and with a touch of white wool embroidery, would make a garment that one could almost call a suit.

One of the neat little suede hats which are popular could be made in color to match the coat, or a straw hat might be lined with velour, or vice versa. One of the newest ideas from Paris is a combination of straw and suede. One would hardly have thought of suede as a summer material; perhaps it is the richness of color obtained in this material that has appealed to the artistic eye, and no doubt it was the same appeal that suggested light velour cloths for coats. As has been previously noted, the wealth of color produced in so many ways this season is delightful. Does it not seem that a special effort has been made to brighten the world?

Fashions for Young People

The same love of brightness and beauty is seen in fashions for young people. What wonderful clothes are made for them today, in comparison with a quarter of a century ago, when the sailor blouse and kilted skirt—blue serge in winter relieved only with shining white cords, and white duck in summer—was the type of dress in fashion. Today the young

folks have almost as wide a choice as "grown-ups."

The juvenile frock, sketched on this page, is made of deep blue rep and white organdie. The idea comes from Paris, where this combination seems to be popular. In our design the foundation of the dress is in organdie, the bodice is trimmed with small frills at the neck and sleeves, and the side panels of the skirt are composed of four larger frills. The straight panel down the front and back is of rep. At the neck this is cut down and forms a sort of flap which is embroidered in yellow. If preferred, this could be held up with a button and loop, but it affords a pretty touch of color if the embroidery contrasts with the belt of willow-green ciré ribbon. The



A Practical Tennis Costume

ribbon passes in and out of knitted rosettes of white organdie and finishes with a long bow and ends.

The hat is of white crinoline, with the same trimming of organdie rosettes and green ciré ribbon to match the waist belt.

Other Materials in Vogue

A material responsible for some practical dresses this year is mercerized cotton foulard, which looks attractive in light colors. One made of cherry red, with a simple white design of small squares and flowers, looked very dainty, made up with net frills edging the sleeves and neck, and a white patent leather waist belt. A yellow one was also pretty.

Other materials one sees used are sponge cloth and cotton georgette, the latter closely allied to crepe. In some houses it is known by one name and in some another. It would appear to mean a finer and more loosely woven material than was formerly known as crepe. Frocks for tiny tots made in this material, smocked at the yoke and sleeves with colored threads, are quite practical and remind one of a national dress from southern Europe. In some houses one finds crepe embroidery in great variety.

Dresses made entirely of organdie, for very small children, are much the fashion. They do not, however, give a comfortable appearance, but look starched and prim. Some are made in plain colors, others with a type of embroidery, but all are be-frilled and bunched. One can hardly think of organdie music without frills.

Household Hints

Brass taps, which are constantly being used, will keep bright for weeks, if lightly smeared over with vaseline just after cleaning.

Steel on gas stoves may also be treated in this way, so that, when water is spilled, it runs off the steel and, therefore, does not rust.

To clean windows easily and effectively, wash them well with a fairly wet chamois leather, then rinse the leather, wring it until fairly dry and wipe over the windows. A brilliant and clean surface is thus insured.

Looking glasses and pictures may be cleaned in this manner, but care should be taken to wring out the leather, so that it is fairly dry before the final polish takes place.



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The Joy of Morning Glories

FOR those who must garden in a confined space, who have, perhaps, but a terrace, or window-sill, or a flower pot or so upon which to expend their horticultural energies, there is hardly any plant which gives so much delight, which affords so charming an opportunity for watching every detail of its orderly growth and development, as a convolvulus or morning glory.

Those with gardens know the loveliness of these when cultivated in masses, the vines with their innumerable tendrils thickly draping some

to relieve the plant for the opening of its next day's buds. No untidiness, no scattered petals, no unpunctuality. If you awake early in the morning, you will find the long, exquisitely shaped buds ready to expand; if you wait and watch the sun's action on them you may even see them do it, in so short a time is the change accomplished; a little shaking, a delicate vibration and the perfect azure blooms unfold in their exquisite purity of tint and shape to the light. A single pot plant will yield 30 blossoms or more daily, a miracle of loveliness, blue and green, all the colors of field, forest and sky brought into one little room, and will do so untiringly from June until October, or even later if not untimely sipped by frost. So that the plants will yield much joy in return for very little care, since they need only water, and some support upon which the vines may climb.

Therefore, you who have never yet known the joy of morning glories, sow them now and let them be your happy companions, the lovely surprise of each awakening all the summer through.

Embroidery Hints

A RATHER effective design for turning up the hem of a princess petticoat, or any other garment requiring a deep hem, may be carried out as follows:

Turn up the hem in the usual way and tack it. Then, on the right side of the garment, draw circles the size of a farthing all round the hem about three inches apart, taking care that the top of each circle is just above the material turned up,—this will ensure the hem being securely fastened when working the circles.

Pad alternate circles with darning cotton, and work in an ordinary silk stitch with No. 5 Star Sykko. (The number of the Sykko will depend, of course, on the quality of the material used, and whether a large or small design is worked on the garment above the hem for additional trimming.)

Before working the remaining ones, work round the circles in a running stitch with the darning cotton to make a firm edge; cut away the material for the center, leaving about an eighth of an inch to turn in for padding, and work the circle with an over-sewing stitch, taking care not to draw the stitches too tightly, otherwise the material will pucker.

The space in between each circle may be worked in French knots or a small cross stitch. If the garment is a washable one, the latter will be found easier for ironing purposes, and six will be required for each space.

If the open circles are considered too plain, a pretty addition may be made by taking two strands of the Sykko (vary the number according to the fineness of the Sykko) across the circle from top to bottom, and button-holing the two together for the length of the strands. Then, from the center of this work cross pieces to the sides of the circle; repeat the process, thus forming a firm cross.

Effectual Cleaning of Cotton or Woolen Garments

The easiest and surest way for cleaning dark or colored woolen and cotton clothes that have stains on them which neither benzine, soap, nor ammonia have been able to remove, is the following:

Fill a moderate-sized wash basin with water and put in two handfuls or more of salt. When dissolved, put the garment in and rub or squeeze it carefully and thoroughly, as you would if you had made a good lather. You may repeat this twice by changing your water and salt. Rinse thoroughly with clear water, and dry in wind and shade. Your garment will be perfectly clean and the material as well as the color like new. Even tailor-made suits may be cleaned by plunging them right away into such a mixture of water and salt and rinsing them thoroughly afterward.

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Antique Fans as Wall-Decorations

THERE are still in existence many antique fans of different nations and periods, which lend themselves admirably to decorative purposes. In the eighteenth century, they reached their zenith of beauty, as may be seen in the fans of France, during the reigns of Louis XIV, XV and XVI. During that period, the creation of these fans was largely influenced by the work of Watteau, Lancret, and Pater, and the highest degree of artistic craftsmanship was reached. It has been said that Watteau painted some fan leaves himself, but, if this is so, he can have painted only a very few, and these have now either perished or are lying hidden away in some unknown place. Mrs. Eugene Gibson, who herself possesses a most interesting and representative collection of fans and who has studied the subject in all its phases for many years, and who, as an expert, has formed some well-known collections, declares that she has never seen an original fan leaf painted by Watteau. There are, however, a great many good fan leaves to be found, painted in the manner of Watteau. These are always mounted on sticks

of great beauty, decorated in keeping with the design on the leaf.

Most of the best fan leaves are painted on parchment, silk, the skin of young turkey, or even on the finest kid. The sticks are made of ivory, mother of pearl, lacquer, or tortoise shell overlaid with gold, silver, or colored tinsel, in suitable designs in relief. Some of the elaborate sticks are decorated on the top of the outers with beautiful little miniatures. The finest of these fans sparkle and glimmer and are of such exquisite beauty that they are well worth framing, to decorate the walls of a fine drawing-room. The gilt frames surrounding these fans should be fan-shaped, and should leave a margin of about one or two inches all round. They should be simple in style and the silk background should harmonize with the color scheme of the fan, as it shows beyond it and through the openwork of the sticks. A point which ought never to be overlooked is that the frame should be such as to enhance the beauty of the fan.

The vividly colored French fans, made for the Spanish market, should never be mixed with the more delicately tinted French ones, which are admirably suited to the French drawing-room furniture of the same period,

whereas the more garish Spanish ones would be out of place.

A charming way of arranging these fan pictures is in groups or as a dado. In the latter case the fan pictures should be more or less of the same size or alternate with smaller ones. To this arrangement the "Veris Martin," the exquisite creation of the three brothers Martin, are adaptable. The decorations were painted by the three artists on ivory sticks and varnished with a preparation, for the manufacture of which they alone possessed the secret. The subject of these little gems, like those of the leaves, are varied, often being pastoral or mythological in character; but, more often, the theme is in glorification of the French royalties, Louis XIV and his Queen, and Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI. The illustration is of a fan designed in honor of Maria Theresa of Spain's wedding, and is authenticated as having been amongst the bride's wedding presents. It is supposed to show the meeting of the bride and bridegroom with attendants. The sticks are of tortoise-shell, overlaid with silver.

Beautiful antique fans alone suit the scheme of wall decoration, as modern imitations have neither the charm of the former's mellow coloring nor the distinction of the originals.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MEXICAN
PETROLEUM CO.

Nearly \$27 a Share Earned on
Common Stock, Big Gain
Over Previous Year

The Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., of Delaware, and owned companies, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, show consolidated net earnings of \$12,540,684 after charges, depreciation, depletion and taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$26.82 a share on \$43,165,700 common stock compared with \$9.775,820, or \$20.50 a share, on average outstanding common in 1920.

Profit from operations... \$12,540,684
Depreciation and depletion... 6,417,968
Taxes and amortization... 3,000,000
Net profit... 12,540,684
Preferred dividends... 1,000,000
Common dividends... 1,000,000
Total... \$12,540,684

The condensed consolidated balance sheet of Mexican Petroleum Co., Ltd., of Delaware, and owned companies, as of Dec. 31, 1921, compares as follows:

ASSETS	1921	1920
Property account	\$70,377,371	\$65,978,597
Investments	3,063,870	118,000
Crude and fuel oil	6,597,040	2,885,007
Refined products	3,763,379	3,903,516
Materials and supplies	11,901,281	10,833,968
Accounts receivable	5,320,160	6,782,869
Cash	1,510,844	775,043
Deferred charges	1,510,844	775,043
Total	\$101,261,680	\$87,145,118

LIABILITIES
Preferred stock... \$12,000,000
Common stock... \$43,165,700
Mex Pet Co of Del
stock... 69,261
Bonds... 10,000,000
Accounts payable... 5,320,160
Dividends payable... 1,000,000
Federal taxes and contingencies... 3,514,932
Unappropriated surplus... 21,000,000
Unappropriated surplus... 4,151,515
Total... \$101,261,680

Current Operations
Discussing current operations of the Mexican Petroleum Company, Chairman Doherty, of the board, and president of the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co., which controls Mexican Petroleum earnings so far this year are running at approximately the same rate as in last quarter of 1921, the best quarter last year.

The company is containing its extraordinary production, but its taking of 140,000 barrels a day at present does not nearly measure the actual capacity of wells completed.

"It is conservative to say all our wells could produce at least 1,000,000 barrels a day," said Mr. Doherty. "If run to capacity, some people have from time to time attempted to fix a date when our production would be exhausted, but there never has been a time since our Cerro Azul No. 4 came in in February, 1916, when we could not have taken at least 250,000 barrels a day. We took less because we did not have the tank steamer facilities to move that much oil."

"In Cerro Viejo, which we own jointly with the Mexican Eagle Oil Company, we are taking 32,000 barrels daily from one well. One other well is completed but shut in, and another is being drilled. The oil is being run by the Mexican Eagle Oil Company for its account, as they need it, but we have a half interest in the property. "All our production at present is coming from our wells on the northern border of Cerro Azul, in what is known as the Toteo-Cerro Azul district. We are not taking oil from the wells No. 4 and No. 3 further in the interior of the Cerro Azul tract."

"Our Terra Blanca No. 2 well, which came in early this month, is capable of producing more than 100,000 barrels daily, and further proves up our reserves of oil. This well has been shut in."

Last Year's Business
In the Mexican Petroleum annual report Chairman Doherty says: "The volume of business done in 1921 was approximately the same as in 1920; nevertheless profits were \$22,449,426 for 1921, compared with \$15,469,733 in 1920. The difference is accounted for in the following manner: In 1920 a great many companies were producing large quantities of oil which Mexican petroleum company purchased in large quantities, thus increasing to itself the cost of oil handled, while conserving its own supply. When production of the other companies waned as a result of partial exhaustion the company supplied its requirements from its own well—the result was a substantial saving. Likewise the exploration of low-priced contracts made average prices obtained in 1921 higher than in 1920."

MACHINE TOOL
COMBINATION OF
SEVERAL CONCERNS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Consolidated Machine Tool Corporation, a \$30,000,000 machine tool combination, has filed articles of incorporation under the laws of Delaware. It is announced here. The new enterprise will acquire the Betts Machine Company, Rochester; Colburn Machine Tool Company, Cleveland; Hillis & Jones Company, Wilmington; Modern Tool Company, Philadelphia; and the Newton Machine Tool Works, Inc., Newton, Pa.

C. K. Lassiter, who has been vice-president of the American Locomotive Company, will be president of the corporation. It is said on reliable authority, and W. H. Marshall, formerly head of the American Locomotive Company, will be chairman of the board of directors. If the present program is carried out the board will include R. H. Ingle, H. W. Breckenridge, H. J. Bailey, C. W. Taylor, and H. W. Champion, all of whom have been active in the companies that go to make up the combine.

The capital stock of the Consolidated Company is made up of 200,000 shares of no par value and \$10,000,000 7 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock. The fact that the combined stock capitalization is given at \$30,000,000, according to a statement made in Wall Street, is for the purpose of taxation. All financing plans have been completed.

BRITISH DEBT
BETTERMENT AIDS
STOCK MARKET

LONDON, June 22.—An excellent statement as to the condition of the British debt during the last two months brought about a firmer tone in the gilt-edged list on the Stock Exchange here today.

French loans were dull in sympathy with Paris. The oil group was hard and sentiment was more confident. Royal Dutch was 48½, Shell Transport 4½ and Mexican Eagle 37-16.

Support was given to industrial group which was steady. Huddell was 7. Home rails were cheerful and moved upward. Dollar descriptions were well maintained. Argentine rails were irregular, but weaker in the main. Kaffirs were steady on further dividend announcements. Rubbers were featureless, with changes narrow.

Consols for money 56½, Grand Trunk 1¼, De Beers 13½, Rand Mines 2¼. Money 2½ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 2½ per cent, three months' bills 2½ per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston New York
Renewal rate 4½% 4½%
Outside com'l paper 4½% 4½%
Year money 4½% 4½%
Customers' com'l ins 4½% 4½%
Individ. cus. col. ins. 5% 5%
Today Yesterday
Bar silver in New York 70½ 70½
Bar silver in London 25½ 25½
Mexican dollars 53½ 53½
Bar gold in London 93½ 93½
Canadian ex. dis. (%) 15-16 15-16
Domestic bar silver 99½ 99½

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

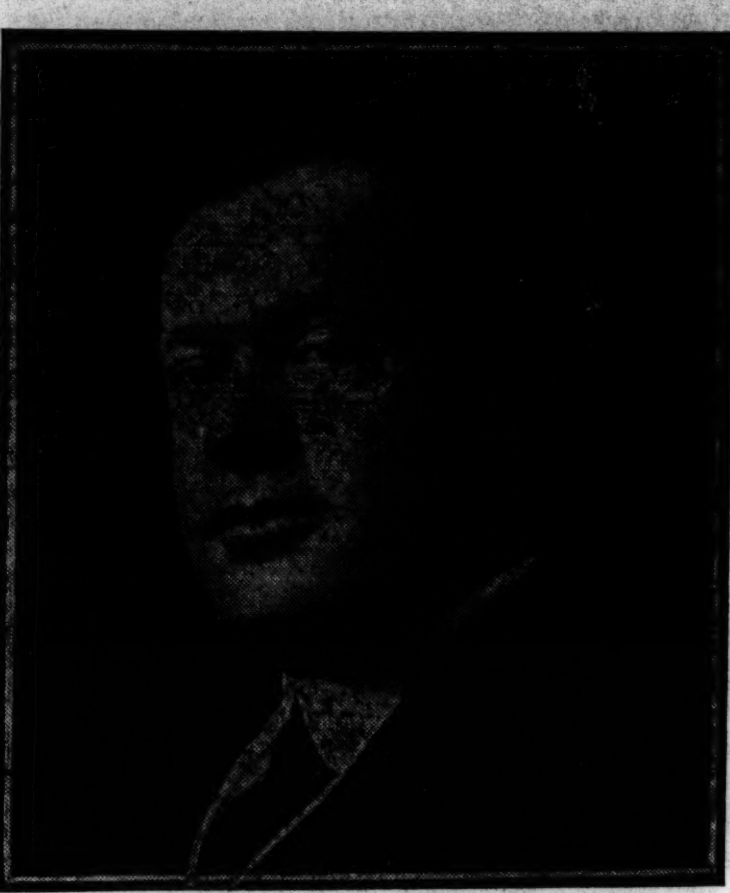
Exchanges—Boston New York
Year ago today... \$55,000,000 \$755,200,000
Balances... 24,000,000 77,700,000
Bal year ago today... \$4,337,014 59,800,000
P. R. bank credit... 24,137,014 59,800,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

	1921	1920
Profits	\$13,490,983	\$8,335,528
Int. etc.	950,261	201,426
Depo & depn.	2,588,812	1,797,637
Fed taxes, etc.	900,000	1,000,000
Balance	9,041,910	5,836,472
Other income	9,120,703	7,151,281
Net profits	18,162,614	12,987,753
Dividends	8,195,956	8,033,672
Surplus	15,669,971	16,159,192
Prev. surplus	25,303,690	21,113,272
Total	\$152,733	\$286,084
Stock dividend	16,278,375	12,940,000
P & T surp.	25,457,423	15,560,971

*Credit. †Paid in class B common stock.



Frank W. Frueauf

A MAN who is an active officer in 141 corporations and the managing head of public utility companies serving more than 200 communities, has some claim to the title of being one of the busiest executives in the United States. It is not inappropriate that this term is applied to Frank W. Frueauf, vice-president of the Cities Service Company, a partner of H. L. Doherty and the active head of all the varied interests of the Doherty firm.

His rise from a meter reader to the head of an organization of 29,000 workers is an interesting one. He was reared in Columbia, Pa., but much of his early life was spent in the mining community of Leadville, Colo., where his family moved when he was a small boy. After finishing his high school course he began work as a meter reader and lamp clerk with the Denver Consolidated Electric Company. Persistent study of the electrical business, and also of accounting resulted in his being promoted to the bookkeeping department and ultimately becoming the company's accountant. When still a young man, he had attracted the attention of Mr. Doherty, one of the leaders in the public utility field, who made him secretary-treasurer of the Denver Consolidated Gas Company. Just as he had studied the electrical business he now applied himself to the study of gas practice and operation. The grasp he obtained of the business later enabled him successfully to bring the gas company through a period of severe competition. In 1905 he was taken into partnership by Mr. Doherty and he has gradually assumed the management of practically all of the Doherty interests.

PROSPERITY IS
RETURNING IN
UNITED STATES

Department of Commerce Furnishes Various Substantial
Proofs of Better Times

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 22.—Outstanding in the return of prosperity to the United States, according to returns made public today by the Department of Commerce, is the continued increase in the iron and steel industry, which is now operating above pre-war levels; the sustained activity in the building industry; the marked production in automobiles and trucks; the lower interest rates and increasing demand for money; the increase in employment, and the decline in business failures. The activity of the stock market at advancing prices is also pointed to as a barometer of better times, and even the textile industry, which has been somewhat backward in recent months, showed greater activity in May.

"The continuation of the coal strike, with no immediate prospect of settlement, constitutes an unfavorable feature, which has thus far seemed to cause little uneasiness," says the report. "Stocks of coal are still ample, although the demands caused by greater industrial activities are using them up at a more rapid rate."

LARGER COTTON CONSUMPTION

"The consumption of cotton increased in May, compared with the low figures in April, but the total of 495,674 bales is still below the consumption in the closing months of 1921, or in January and March of the present year. Exports of cotton in May totaled 469,307 bales, compared with the high April figures of 612,659 bales. However, the present figure compares favorably with other months of this year and with the May exports of last year and the year before. "Stocks of cotton in mills and warehouses continued to decrease. The total in both positions was less than 4,000,000 bales in May, compared with 6,290,000 at the beginning of this year and more than 6,000,000 bales in May of last year. The price of raw cotton and of cotton goods advanced, compared with April, and averaged nearly 50 per cent higher than in May last year."

"Pig iron production continued to increase in May, with a total of 3,066,779 tons, or 234,565 tons more than in April. This figure is still below the 1913 monthly average, but is the largest output for any month since January, 1921. "The production of steel ingots in May, computed to 100 per cent of the industry, amounted to 3,099,155 tons, or about 800,000 tons greater than in April. Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the end of May totaled 5,254,228 tons, or 157,000 tons more than the month before. This is the third consecutive month in which unfilled steel orders have increased after a period of decline lasting for more than a year and a half. "The prices of all iron and steel products rose in May, in most cases reaching the highest point in more than a year."

Referring to gasoline, the price of which is causing much complaint by

COTTON CONGRESS
DISCUSSES SOME
BIG QUESTIONS

Cultivation of Staple Outside of
America Is Urged by
Speakers

Special from Monitor Bureau
STOCKHOLM.—The International Cotton Congress was opened on Wednesday, June 14, at the Royal Grand Hotel, Stockholm, with about 200 delegates present. The countries represented include Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, England, France, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Brazil, Finland, Germany and Poland. This is the first congress since the war that has welcomed delegates from Germany and Austria, and Brazil, Finland and Poland are represented for the first time.

The delegates were welcomed to Sweden by representatives of the Swedish Government and by the officers of the local cotton association. International credits and courts of arbitration were the subjects discussed. The chief subject for discussion on Thursday was the American cotton supply, distribution and consumption.

Big Crop Reduction
Mr. F. Holroyd (England), said "The 1921 figure of American ginned cotton is 7,976,000 bales, the smallest yield produced since 1895. Compare this with the crop of 1914-15 when the figure was 16,134,930. In so short a time we have been faced with a reduction of more than half the crop, and had it not been for the huge carry-over, our position, even in these slack days of the cotton-spinning industry, would have been calamitous. "It was not through any intentional concerted action on the part of the planters that this reduction has taken place, but the cause, which accounted very largely for the drop, was the ravages of the boll-weevil. "Whilst diversification of crops in pre-war days was merely a cry of the officials of the farmers' associations, the war has taught the planters that they must be made from other crops than cotton."

"There is another factor working against expansion of the cotton crop: It is of a social-economic kind. A good deal of the world's cotton is grown by colored people, or by white races whose demands for the luxuries of life are trivial, and the cotton belt is steadily going to the south. The standard of living has been of late at such a rate that the people are no more satisfied with country life, a huge exodus to the towns has taken place, or the farmer's wife insists that the amenities of town life are transported to the country homestead. "We would ask you to recall what Mr. J. Skottowe Wannamaker, the president of the American Cotton Association, had to say on this score in New Orleans in 1919. This more comfortable life means a higher cost of production, still higher wages, a tendency which is likely to continue with such aspirations. "The advent of a really satisfactory cotton-picking machine at a low price seems the only possible means of counteracting this latter factor to the expansion of cotton growing in the United States."

LARGER CONSUMPTION

"The situation of the American cotton supply becomes more alarming when we reflect that in the last half-year ended Jan. 31, 1922, the total consumption of this cotton was 10,975,000 bales, and, practically all the large cotton spinning countries were then running short of time. If we continue using cotton at the same rate as in the last half-year, which is very likely, the consumption of American cotton will be, at the end of July, 1922, 13,500,000 bales for the 12 months. The short-time table published in the International Statistics shows that the wave of depression has at last run out and that the tide has turned; consequently, we might expect a larger consumption than 13,500,000 bales were it not for the strike of some of the cotton mills in the northern part of the United States."

"We have a crop of 8,000,000 bales and a carry-over which, at the beginning of the season, was estimated at 9,843,000 bales; in short, some 18,000,000 bales were at our disposal. At the end of January, 1922, this carry-over had been reduced by some 800,000. It was not so big as in January, 1920, and by the end of July, 1922, this carry-over will be very little higher than in any pre-war year, but the spinning value of 1,000,000 bales of this carry-over is said to be very low indeed."

AMERICA'S REQUIREMENTS

Turning to the question of the cotton consumed in American mills, Mr. Holroyd said: "In 1917 more than 6,750,000 bales of cotton were consumed by the mills in the United States, and 1,500,000 bales were held in stock by the mills, thus the industry of America required a quantity more than the present season has produced in America. "Since 1917 business has gone through a serious crisis from which it is beginning to recover and the working hours have been somewhat reduced, but this figure of 1917 shows that American machinery does require when business is brisk. It must not be left out of consideration that although the conference at which the 48-hour working week was given to the world was held in Washington under American government auspices, yet America is the only industrial country of importance which has not adopted the 48-hour working week. "Of the 36,750,000 cotton spindles in the United States 11,841,137 are in Massachusetts, where a 48-hour law is compulsory. The only other state where such a law is in operation is California, where there are 78,000 spindles. In Rhode Island, where the limit is 54 hours a week there are 2,791,284 spindles in operation; in Connecticut, a 55-hour state, over a million, and in North Carolina and South Carolina the limit is 60 hours,

RADIO AN ADJUNCT
NOT EQUAL RIVAL
OF OCEAN CABLES

Telegraph Head Says Field for
Wireless Is With Lands
Without Cables

Discussing the question as to whether the rapid growth of radio communication in any way threatens the future of the cable business, Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, says: "The Radio Corporation of America is today transmitting from 12 to 14 per cent of the eastward and westward business between the United States, Great Britain and Continental Europe. What a considerable part of this business would, no doubt, have gone to the cable companies, an important part is newly created traffic. The radio rate from New York to London is 18 cents a word, competing against a cable rate of 25 cents. In other words, with rates 30 per cent cheaper, the radio is doing from 12 per cent to 14 per cent of the business."

REDISCOUNT RATE
CUT EXPECTED IN
REST OF SYSTEM

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 22.—High officials in the Treasury Department today expressed the view that the reduction in rediscount rates at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York will be followed generally throughout the reserve system, with San Francisco probably being the next to come down from 4½ to 4 per cent.

Little effect, if any, was expected to result on business by the reduction, this being normally a seasonal adjustment. But the reduction was taken as indicating the comparative ease in the money market, which affords a sound background for returning prosperity. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is said to hold the view that the boom in business would be more noticeable and general throughout the country if it were not for the miners' strike and the threat of railroad workers to walk out. All lines of industry are "looking up" in gratifying fashion, except the lines noted, and once these are settled, prosperity should return in great volume to the United States.

WOOLWORTH HEAD
EXPECTS BIGGER
1922 BUSINESS

NEW YORK, June 21.—President Parson of the F. W. Woolworth Company, before sailing for a three months' trip to Europe, said: "Our business is coming along nicely. We expect to do \$160,000,000 worth of business this year in the United States and Canada. Our increase has been steady so far during 1922. We had \$147,000,000 of sales last year. "We have 110 stores in the British Isles, and these are all doing a nice business. They are operated along the same lines as those in America, but the company is known as F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., and we have the controlling interest. "The situation in America is very satisfactory, and merchandise is being turned out in such quantities that we don't have to place orders a long time in advance. This is an improvement over some time ago. "Our buyers have just returned from Germany, and the great trouble there is that there is no stabilization of prices or deliveries. We are buying all our Christmas tree ornaments and toys from Germany. But we do not intend to buy anything in Germany or anywhere else we can get here in the United States. We will buy in the United States preferably to any other place in the world. Prices in the United States are now stabilized."

HIGHER PRICES
IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, June 22.—Reports that heat and drought were endangering the wheat crop tended to bring about higher prices for wheat here today in the early dealings. The opening, which ranged from ¼c. decline to ¼c. advance, with July 1.13 @ 1.13½ and September 1.13 @ 1.13½, was followed by a moderate general advance, and then something of a reaction.

IDLE FREIGHT
CARS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, June 22.—There were 465,587 freight cars idle in the United States on June 21, or compared with 480,286 on May 31, or a decrease of 14,699, according to reports received by the car service division of the American Railway Association and made public today. Of the total, 284,189 were surplus freight cars, that is cars in good repair in excess of current freight requirements, which was a reduction of 21,099 as compared with the total on May 31. The remaining 181,488 were freight cars in bad order.

RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK
LOWERS ITS RATE

The New York Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its rediscount rate from 4½ per cent to 4 per cent. The 4½ per cent rate has been effective since Nov. 2, 1921. The 4 per cent rate is the lowest since December, 1917. It is fairly likely that many other federal reserve banks will alter their rediscount schedules. Certain of the reserve districts have been desirous of taking this step, but have been waiting for New York to alter its figure.

RUMANIA PLANS LOAN

PARIS, June 22.—The Rumanian Parliament has voted to borrow \$27,500,000, normally about \$187,000,000, says a Bucharest dispatch.

RADIO AN ADJUNCT
NOT EQUAL RIVAL
OF OCEAN CABLES

Telegraph Head Says Field for
Wireless Is With Lands
Without Cables

Discussing the question as to whether the rapid growth of radio communication in any way threatens the future of the cable business, Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, says: "The Radio Corporation of America is today transmitting from 12 to 14 per cent of the eastward and westward business between the United States, Great Britain and Continental Europe. What a considerable part of this business would, no doubt, have gone to the cable companies, an important part is newly created traffic. The radio rate from New York to London is 18 cents a word, competing against a cable rate of 25 cents. In other words, with rates 30 per cent cheaper, the radio is doing from 12 per cent to 14 per cent of the business."

NEW TYPE CABLE DEVELOPED

"Broadly speaking, there has been no important advance since the beginning in the art of transmitting communications by cable. Engineers of the Western Electric Company have, however, developed a new type of cable, and it is claimed for this invention a transmission of from eight to 10 times the volume of words possible with a cable of the type now in use. The first cable of the new type is now being made and with its completion there will be an interesting development, particularly as to rates. "In normal years the full capacity of existing cables is employed in serving the demands of business where speed and secret transmission of messages is a paramount consideration, in fact, much more important than the question of rates."

Field for Growth Unlimited

"The future development of radio, in my opinion, lies not in the direction of acquiring business now going to the cable companies, but rather in developing business for countries not connected by cables. Several times a week a ship leaves the United States for Europe carrying quantities of mail. The value of this mail is often seriously impaired by the delay in crossing the oceans. If the transmitting companies provide cheap rates and abundant capacity, a considerable part of this mail will no doubt be diverted to cable and radio. "As we see it, the field for growth is almost unlimited. Everywhere in the world, Great Britain and Europe where the wireless is now a competitor of the cables."

"Wireless is a wonderful development and will grow to be one of the channels of intercourse between the peoples of the earth. It is not yet an equal rival of the cables and probably never will be. It is and probably will continue to be a valuable adjunct to the cables."

DIVIDENDS

New Nigero Sugar declared 3¼ per cent on preferred being accumulated to June 1, 1922, payable July 1 to stock of record July 15.
Nash Motors Company declared \$1 a share on common and regular quarterly of 1¼ per cent on preferred, both payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.
New York Transportation Company usual quarterly of 5 cents a share, payable July 15 to stock of record July 15.
American Radiator Company usual quarterly of \$1 a share on common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15, and of 1¼ per cent on preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 15.
Welsbach Company usual semi-annual of 3¼ per cent on preferred and regular annual of 2 per cent on common, both payable June 30 to stock of record June 24.
E. W. Bible Company regular quarterly of 55 cents on common, 15 cents on second preferred B, and \$1 on first preferred, all payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.
Columbia Gas & Electric Company, usual quarterly of 1¼ per cent, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.
Austin, Nichols Company, regular quarterly of 1¼ per cent on preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company declared extra of 1 per cent and regular quarterly of 1¼ per cent on common, payable July 1 to stock of record July 15.
First National Bank of Boston, regular quarterly dividend of \$4 a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.

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ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 112

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share has been declared payable on Saturday, July 1, 1922, to all stockholders of record at the close of business June 21, 1922. Payable by New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston. ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SOLID MOUNTAIN
OF RICH IRON
ORE IN BRAZIL

World Interest in Tapping Treasure of South America—American and British Interests

MADISON, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—Brazil's mountains of pure iron, constituting the greatest iron treasure house in the world, the Minas Geraes field of southern Brazil, are about to be tapped, and the process is exciting the interest not only of iron and steel men the world over but also the world's statesmen and great bankers. Control of this vast untouched reservoir of wealth is already a matter of international rivalry.

Where will this ore go? Will some single corporation or some one nation outmaneuver the others and gain a virtual monopoly? Or will the Minas Geraes ore move freely to buyers in all the accessible markets of the world? Answers to these questions, it is believed, lie in part with a small group of American mining men. This group comprises the most unknown syndicate of unknown Americans. Its official designation is the Brazilian Iron & Steel Company, a Delaware corporation.

Among the original members of this syndicate were James J. Hill and Andrew Carnegie. The Hill estate still holds a share in the enterprise. Russell M. Bennett and E. J. Longyear, both of Minneapolis and both large holders of Mesaba range iron properties, are interested.

Two other large Minnesota estates are interested through holding the original shares of Chester A. Congdon and Gilbert G. Hartley, both of Duluth. Several owners of upper Michigan iron properties are also interested. A foothold these men have gained in Brazil gives assurance, mining men believe, that the United States will have access to this treasure house when it is opened.

Railroad Chief Need

Quietly and unobtrusively the Brazilian Iron & Steel Company has acquired vast fee holdings, aggregating 29,000 acres in the heart of the Brazilian ore fields, unsurpassed the world over in richness. Dr. C. G. Van Risse, late president of the University of Wisconsin and a geologist of note, was president of the company until 1913. Dr. C. G. Van Risse, professor of geology at the University of Wisconsin, is now president of the company. It was Dr. Van Risse who first spied out the land for the American iron men in 1910. He was recently from a second tour of inspection among the holdings of the corporation. He returned impressed more than ever with the size and importance of the Brazilian field.

Dr. Van Risse thus sketched the situation. Once the Minas Geraes is tapped by a transportation line, shipments of the pure Brazilian hematite will begin moving to seaports on both sides of the Atlantic, but principally to England. Steel mills of Europe and to some extent those of the United States eastern seaboard are waiting for these ores, which far excel in richness any now available to them. Development awaits only completion of an ore-carrying railroad from the coast up the valley of the Rio Doce to the mine field, and of harbor and ore dock equipment.

High-grade iron ore is an essential to the future of the British steel industry. British iron masters have a syndicate of their own and it has huge holdings side by side with those of the Americans. They have driven about five miles of tunnels into the ore-bearing mountains since 1912 and have demonstrated the continued richness and size of the ore bodies beneath the surface. There have been intermittent negotiations for several years between the two interests, but without results.

"We expect to co-operate with the other fee owners in that region," Dr. Van Risse said, "in an international development of the ore field. It is too big a natural resource for any one nation to control."

"The members of our company are not contemplating any quick turnover. They all went into the undertaking with an eye to future generations. They have felt that it might be their grandchildren who will reap the first benefits. So far, all we have done is to spend money. The company is capitalized for \$1,250,000. It has been a pay-as-you-go enterprise."

The American syndicate is a "close corporation." It never has had any stock for sale and there has been no change in ownership since its formation. Neither Dr. Van Risse nor any of the other men in the corporation make any claims for it as a money-making proposition. They have sought publicity for it. They admit that the development will be slow, probably, and that it is surrounded by many problems.

British Also on Field

The big problem is transportation. The iron deposits lie well together but on both sides of a sharp divide. Those on the west side of the divide are reached by the Brazilian Government railway, but this road is not suitable for carrying ore. To reconstruct the route for ore carrying would be an immense undertaking.

The route to the deposits east of the divide, in the upper valley of the Rio Doce, is highly practicable. It follows the river almost all the way, with low grades and easy construction. A British-owned railroad has been constructed from Victoria, on the coast, about two-thirds of the way to the iron deposits. Construction work has progressed slowly, most of the time just enough to hold the Government concession, but the road was not planned at first for ore carrying, and it also needs expensive reconstruction. British capital is not available now in sufficient amount for undertaking the development work. The British interests have been at work for some time to enlist American capital.

The syndicate which holds the British share of the ore fields and the interests building the railroad are not identical, but are "sympathetic." The British have wanted for a long time to merge the two interests into one strong corporation.

BRIGHT FUTURE
SEEN FOR THE
COTTON GROWER

Co-operative Marketing Is Giving Southern Farmers a Square Deal

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 18.—The Muscle Shoals power project has done much to bring the south into the public eye during the last year, but there are other forces at work which are bringing the land of Dixie unquestionably into the place it deserves in American business and industry. Certainly industrialism is spreading, as evidenced by the development of Chattanooga as a manufacturing city and the growth of Atlanta as a sales distribution center.

One sign of determined activity is the hold taken by co-operative marketing upon the farmers of the south. The movement has been extended to cotton, one of those stubborn staples which economists have always contended could not be marketed co-operatively.

The members of associations affiliated with the American Cotton Growers Exchange, a sort of over-federation, this year will produce almost 2,500,000 bales to be sold through co-operatives. Co-operative marketing is no new thing in the north, west, or northwest, but for the south to show such progressivism is indeed noteworthy.

The idea of co-operative marketing came originally from Denmark, but it traveled via California, where the citrus growers leaped to prosperity by it. What they had done became noised about the south. The Florida orange men heard of it and studied it. They had a great many difficulties with the age-old system of sale through commission merchants. They had no precise information on the markets to which they shipped; New York might be glutted with oranges, and Boston needing them badly, but their fruit went to Manhattan, and brought little or nothing. Or maybe, as far too often was found to be the case, the commission merchant reported the car arrived in bad condition, and remitted a pittance for it, when in fact it was in good shape.

Successful in Florida

The minor crops of the south began to be handled in the co-operative manner. Florida's Citrus Exchange made a great success. It managed to stabilize the sale and price by controlling shipments, preventing dumping, and dealing with the buyers direct, etc. Last year it handled more than 4,000,000 cases of fruit, at 16 cents a box expense.

Georgia took up co-operatives for peaches successfully. It tried out watermelon sales that way. Throughout the south the minor crops were undertaken by co-operative marketing associations. The cotton farmer looked on. He was told that only minor crops could be so handled; that a staple like cotton, wheat, oats, etc., which was raised over many states and subject to the fluctuations of world trade, cotton exchanges, boll weevil, etc., could not be handled in this fashion.

Cotton Growers Try Plan

It worked so well, however, with the other crops that a group of enterprising growers in Oklahoma determined to try it out with the fleecy staple. They organized the Oklahoma Cotton Growers Co-operative Association. They did not pay in a cent of capital—the clever financing plan made that unnecessary. They gave it a trial; it worked, even with cotton. This year co-operatives have been formed and are functioning in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Arizona, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Georgia and the Carolinas.

The financing plan in all the associations is similar. In Oklahoma it worked thus: the farmer picked his crop, and delivered it to the nearest gin or compressor; there it was weighed, and shipped to the Oklahoma association. The farmer had a receipt, which he took to his local bank, and borrowed 10 cents a bale on it. The cotton reached the association warehouse, where experts graded it, weighed it, and put it in proper class and grade pools. In the meantime, the local bank had been reimbursed the 10 cents a pound advanced the member.

Stabilizes the Market

The pools of cotton were then sold little by little through the year, as demand made necessary. They were not dumped upon the market in the fall, and did not depress the price. The farmer received from the association, at the end of the selling year, the average price which the cotton of the grade (or grades) he had brought in were sold for. He brought in four bales, two of strict middling and two of middling, he was paid for two of strict middling and two of middling, not four of middling, as would have been his lot dealing with the street buyer.

This street buyer has in the past been the principal source of sale of the growers. He was usually a keen judge of cotton. The farmer came in town, the buyer appraised the product, and offered a price for it. The farmer, usually ignorant of the exact grade of his staple, took what he was offered. But the street buyer depended for his living on selling the cotton for more than he paid for it. In other words, if the cotton was strict middling, he usually offered middling for it, and sold it for strict middling. The farmers have a habit of calling cotton like this "city cotton," as the city folk get all the profit off it.

The street buyer doesn't like the co-operatives; no wonder, for they practically put him out of business. One of their main functions is to make the route from grower to spinner more direct. The Oklahoma association, in its first year, handled more than 90,000 bales of cotton, with a sale of more than \$15,000,000, without a cent of capital. The next year its success was even more pronounced.

Texas, Mississippi and Arizona followed closely, and this last season these states marketed their crops through co-operative marketing. This season North and South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Alabama have completed organization, and will have a large output sold by the association. There are eight state associations, and 127,187 farmers members of these.

BOSTON & ALBANY
EARNINGS BETTER
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Despite Loss of Coal Tonnage Will Probably Make Rental and Fixed Charges

Notwithstanding the coal strike and the slump in coal traffic in the last two months, the Boston & Albany will probably do a little better than earn for the first six months of 1922, the rental and fixed charges paid by the New York Central to which the road is leased. The showing will be vastly better than last year, due primarily to the reduction in operating costs.

Deficits Growing Smaller

The rental and fixed charges are about \$3,400,000 per annum, or approximately \$284,000 a month. In April, notwithstanding the falling off in coal business, Boston & Albany came within \$4700 of earning the rental and interest charges. In April, 1921, there was a deficit after rental and charges of \$79,000.

For the first four months of this year, however, the Boston & Albany earned \$175,000 in excess of the rental and charges. March business was excellent and the first two months of the year were very good. Beginning April 1 the road put on larger maintenance forces and increased operations in that department. This was naturally reflected in higher maintenance expenditures.

Many figures are not complete but early estimates were that the road might show a deficit after rental and charges of about \$64,000 for the month. It may do better than that. The deficit in May, 1921, was approximately \$85,000.

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CERTIFICATES OF DEBT IN DEMAND

The market for certificates of indebtedness is active under the stimulus of easy money, but there is not much change in quotations. The issue dated June 15 is offered at 100 1/4, at which price the yield is approximately 3.60 per cent. The Victory notes which mature May 20, 1923, and are callable December 15, this year, are selling at about \$100.54, approximately the same price obtainable for the 4 1/2 per cent certificates of 1925 into which the Victory notes are convertible. However, the yield is nearly 0.5 per cent greater for the 4 1/2 per cent on the Victory notes.

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ALCOHOL TESTED
AS A MOTOR FUELBritish Experiments Show It Has
High Thermal Efficiency

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 23.—Little has been heard recently concerning the use of alcohol as a substitute for petrol as motor fuel, but the recent publication of the interim report of the Empire Motor Fuels Committee sheds light upon the investigations and experiments made during recent months.

This report, which deals mainly with experiments to ascertain the behavior of alcohol in internal combustion engines, under a variety of conditions, will provide valuable data for engineers if and when the problem of economical production and distribution of alcohol is solved. These experiments were carried out with the aid of the Ricardo patent variable compression engine, and included a wide range of tests in four series, covering almost every possible condition of load, piston speed, and compression ratio. They entailed many thousands of readings, but the main fact which emerges is that the thermal efficiency of alcohol is higher than that of either petrol or benzol. Further, it was found that the heat delivered to the cooling water, when driving on alcohol, was less than when driving on petrol or benzol. The consumption of fuel is greater, however, with alcohol than with either petrol or benzol used under similar conditions but the consumption in the case of alcohol can be reduced by increase of the compression ratio.

Earlier experiments were carried out with 95 volumes per cent alcohol but subsequent experiments proved that the power output of the engine could be improved with alcohol containing a greater percentage of water.

The general results of these experiments are summarized as follows:

1. That alcohol can be employed from the low compression engine on paraffin engines up to a far higher compression than can be used on any petrol.

2. That the thermal efficiency obtainable with alcohol is higher than with petrol or benzol.

3. That under all conditions of throttle or mixture, alcohol requires a spark more advanced than is the case with petrol or benzol, and much more advanced with the weak mixtures.

4. That the rate of combustion of alcohol under the conditions obtaining was too slow to obtain the maximum effect.

5. That detonation does not occur at compressions up to 8 to 1, and pre-ignition does not occur at 6 to 1, even when running for long periods at the highest possible power output of the engine.

6. That there was no evidence whatever of corrosion in the engine.

7. That the power output and efficiency are increased by low temperature of the circulating water.

8. That supplying heat to the carburetor reduces the power output, but slightly increases the thermal efficiency.

9. That increase in the water contents up to 10 volumes per cent is an advantage, particularly in very high compression engines.

A further series of experiments, designed to test the effect of alcohol when used with petrol, benzol, and other motor fuels, and also the effect of other on alcohol are now being carried out.

BENGAL CONGRESS
IN QUIET SESSIONProceedings of Annual Meeting
Show Absence of Oratory

CALCUTTA, April 25 (Special Correspondence).—The Bengal branch of the National Congress has lately concluded its annual meeting, which took place at Chitragong. Mrs. C. R. Das presided; she is the wife of the well-known Extremist leader and Calcutta barrister, who was one of the few who gave up his practice and was, last December, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for being an active member of a prescribed organization. It is satisfactory to relate that the proceedings were conducted in a very minor key. Gone were the flamboyant oratory and the incitements which inevitably led to violence, seasoned only by some lip service to the fundamentals of non-violence. Indeed the suggestion has been made lately that Non-Co-operation in imitation of the Sinn Feiners in Ireland should enter and take hold of the village and district boards and the most local but none the less important institutions of local government. Obviously, while the Extremist ideal is the same as before, there is a vital change in the methods.

Sen Gupta, the chairman of the reception committee, remarked that he had traveled extensively throughout Bengal in furtherance of the political objects of the congress, and that in eastern Bengal, where 70 per cent of the population were Muslims, and that he had noticed that hatred of the Englishman predominated far more than was necessary, right, or advisable, and to a much greater extent than among the Hindus. He appealed to his hearers to drop racial hatred as far as they could.

SOUTH AFRICA TRIES
COAST EXPERIMENT
IN WHEAT GROWING

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, May 15 (Special Correspondence).—Under the auspices of the Agricultural Department an experiment is being made in the Bathurst district which may have momentous results. The department obtained a portion of the Bathurst commons, 500 morgen in extent, from the municipality in exchange for fresh land for the purpose of re-establishing, if possible, wheat growing along the coast belt. At one time, many years ago, a considerable amount of wheat was grown in this area, but for some reason or other it was discontinued and now fruit is the principal product.

R. W. Thornton, the principal of the Grootfontein Agricultural School who has been visiting the district to establish a farm, reports that he hopes to

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FOR RENT—July and Aug., 4-room flat, apt., 2 porches, 1 absolutely private, 3044 Leiland Ave., 3rd apt., Tel. Humboldt 1749, Chicago.

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FOR RENT—Cool room, twin beds; use of piano, porch, kitchen, or bath; or all. Tel. Lawrence Ave., Tel. Sunnyside 3073, Chicago.

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Parlor and bed room; references required. Box X-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The New Miler

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DAN came from Montana. It was contrary to the general policy of Decker University School to admit a new boy after the beginning of the year. For some reason an exception had been made in Dan's case and he arrived early in the spring. At dinner the first night he was placed at the right of Mr. Blake, one of the mathematics teachers, where he was an object of especial interest to the others at the table. He was a fine-looking fellow but, as Babe Hammond said later: "That doesn't cut any ice here, unless he's got something besides good looks." His clothes were right, but what do prep school boys care for clothes, unless the fellow inside of them is up to standard?

Dan made no effort to be agreeable or to create an impression. When the conversation turned upon the dual meet with Eastern, he listened with interest, but did no boasting about his own successes.

"Ever done anything in track?" asked Cracker, captain of the track team.

"A little," answered Dan, with a friendly grin.

"What? Dashes or distance?"

"Tried the mile." Another grin. "Wasn't much good."

This easy-going Montana fellow didn't seem very promising, but Cracker never overlooked a chance, so, as they rose from the table, he said: "Better come out for practice to-morrow."

In the talk around the big fireplace in the Common Room, he wasn't any more communicative, and, when the bell for evening study rang, the boys had failed to take his measure.

The next night, Cracker made it his business to see that Dan got into a track suit and lined up with the milers for light work.

"Anything there?" asked Cracker, when he saw Coach watching the new runner closely.

"Got a good stride. Runs with an easy swing," Coach answered, as he followed the runners with his keen black eyes. "Doesn't act as though he cared much whether he runs or not."

"He showed the same queer indifference last night, when we were all talking about the dual meet. If a fellow could run at all, you'd think he'd at least ask a question or two, but he just listened and grinned."

"You can't tell how far a frog can leap by the way he grins," paraphrased Coach, as he prepared to start the hurdlers.

Cracker made it his business to see that Dan got out for practice every night, but it took some urging. Dan preferred to sit in the sun and watch the others but, once warmed up, he held his own and that without apparent exertion.

Skin was the best Decker miler, but not a record breaker, but neither was Eastern's best man.

"Aw, you make me tired!" growled Cracker, as Dan and Skin tied in the last trial, the night before the dual meet. "You could have run away from Skin if you'd had energy enough to pick up your feet."

"What's the use beatin' Skin? He's on our side, isn't he?" Dan answered with amiable unconcern.

This is not the story of the dual meet, so let it suffice to say that the last lap of the mile reduced the real contestants to Skin, Dan, and the best man from Eastern. They kept pretty close together for a time, when Eastern pulled ahead. Dan sprinted and passed him and Skin followed. Then Dan slowed down and Skin passed him by just margin enough to be the one to break the tape. It was evident that Dan deliberately meant to let Skin carry "first honors."

While the fellows liked the generosity that prompted his action, there was much grumbling, because he didn't run as hard as they now were sure he could. The thought there had been a chance for a record which he threw away.

The dual meet over, interest centered upon the interscholastic, the great event of the track season. The year before, Decker had won by half a point only. This year their hopes

ran high, because of the unexpected acquisition of Dan.

Everything went on promisingly until a week before the meet, when calamity overtook them.

The Decker faculty gave every encouragement to athletics and furnished every possible equipment, but, at the same time, insisted that, as school was the main business, it must have first attention. No fellow was allowed to represent the school in any contest if he was below the prescribed standard in his studies.

Now Dan wasn't a brilliant student but, in his half-indolent way, just

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"Can't you make him do it, Mr. Blake?" begged Cracker.

"You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink," quoted Mr. Blake.

"There ought to be some way to make Dan do that work," mused Pikey as they left the dining room.

At the bell for evening study, the house was supposed to be entirely quiet; but Mr. Blake, who was in charge that evening, was startled by an unusual clattering on the stairs, with much laughing and talking. Stepping into the hall, he met Pikey and Cracker, bringing Dan down stairs head first, while two other fellows held his feet. Reversing their victim

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"Decker! Decker! All for Decker!"

Such were the shouts that reached Dan's ears. The grin vanished, as he threw a sidelong glance at Skin and shot ahead. The roar that went up from Decker was deafening.

Steadily Dan gained on Eastern, reached him, passed him, and still raced on. Eastern had run himself out, but it was a picture to see Dan go. As, with arms high-lifted, he breasted the tape, he glanced over his shoulder at the Eastern man, and the grin returned broader than ever.

"I'm all right," he protested, as Pikey hustled him into his bathrobe.

"There was instant silence when the megaphone was lifted to give results. When Dan's time, clipping seconds

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lected Susy Sunny and Doty Dumps and kept running in to watch the clock. Before you would believe it, it was dinner time, and then, after a short nap, it was two o'clock; and after Doty Dumps had tried on her new blue dress, made to match Mary Ellen's, it was three o'clock; and I declare it, after Mary, Ellen had washed her face and had her curls combed and put on a spandy dandy clean dress, the clock tick-tocked along to nearly four o'clock. Suddenly it struck four slow strokes, and it was time to go right out the front door and over to the white house, across the street, where Florence Emily lived.

There were six little girls there, and when Mary Ellen came in, there were seven; and that was just how old Mary Ellen herself was.

A bunny apron gay and bright. Will keep your dresses clean and white.

said Florence Emily's mother, and she tied an apron on each little girl. They were made of white oil-cloth, with long bunny ears at the top, and a tiny brown tail painted on the lower edge; and there were tapes that tied around the neck and waist.

Seven little girls Standing in a line, Wearing bunny aprons, Looking very fine.

smiled the mother, when she got through, and then she told the girls they could wear the aprons all through the party and take them home to keep, which made seven pairs of toes go dancing around the room.

"This way, please," said Florence Emily, and she led them straight out of the front door, around the side path and into the back yard. In the middle of a green grassy spot was a long table, covered with pink and white oilcloth, and on it were seven bowls, and beside the bowls were seven pipes.

Take a bowl and a pipe And some soapuds white; Blow, blow long, blow, blow hard, Blow with all your might.

That is what Florence Emily sang, as the little visitors went to their places at the table. So they all dipped the pipes into the sparkling soapuds, put them in their mouths, puffed out their cheeks and almost used up all their breath at once in a long, hard blow.

There was a gentle, merry breeze wandering around that green grassy spot, and he decided he would like to play, too. When the shining bubbles came out of the top of the pipes, this merry, mischievous breeze seized them, tossed them up in the air, sent them floating over the grass and bushes, and finally sent them sailing away in the trees.

"Oh! Oh!" squealed seven little girls: "Isn't this fun! Aren't the bubbles pretty, when they fly away so round and light and full of rainbows?"

Rainbows floating in the trees, Silvery ships upon the breeze, Dancing rainbows sailing high, Bits of beauty from the sky.

That is what the mother sang softly, as she filled the bowls again with sparkling soapuds. Sometimes the air was full of dancing bubbles, and other times the little girls chased the bubbles and tried to see who could blow them the farthest away, without breaking them.

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The Twaddle Cat Saves the Fla Fla

THE HOME FORUM

La Fromagerie

MONSIEUR PIERRE was well-named—though he had a second name, but we children never knew it; he was indeed stony; stony of heart and stony-eyed. "La Fromagerie" was an ancient institution in the little village which straggled along the shore of "La Leman," surrounded by vineyards and pine forests. Monsieur Pierre's residence was an old stone building with tiny windows through which the light shot in narrow shafts. Here, he lived alone—a mystery to the children and accepted by the villagers as a splendid human isolation. But his greatest critic (if he had one), would have admitted without hesitation that Monsieur Pierre could make cheese. To us children, cheesemaking, as practiced by Monsieur Pierre was as mysterious as the contents of the cauldrons of the three witches in "Macbeth." Nevertheless, throughout the Canton de Vaud there were no cheeses like the cheeses of Monsieur Pierre.

Sometimes we were commissioned to visit "La Fromagerie"—none visited there except on a commercial basis—and then we would enter the dark house with trepidation and stand on the stone flags of the kitchen floor waiting the pleasure of Monsieur Pierre, for—like his cheeses—he never hurried. The cheese cellar was reached by means of a ladder and how well I remember swinging one foot carefully in the darkness until I felt the next rung of the ladder, and the dank chill air that rose from the cellar with its odorous smell of gruyère and cream cheeses in all stages of maturity.

What light there was came from a very small window but the feeble rays filtering through ancient cobwebs only accentuated the eeriness and enveloped Monsieur Pierre with a mantle of mist which made it very easy to place him in a fairy story but in which he was not the fairy!

All round the cellar were shelves gray with age and rotting with damp. On these were the cheeses with furred and mildewy rinds. Beneath the roiling rind of one of Monsieur Pierre's cheeses was a creamy substance which would please the palate of the most discriminating epicurean. Almost reverently he would pick them up and study them carefully. He knew the tastes of all his best customers and silently he would pass from one cheese to another until he found what he considered acceptable to the purchaser.

Fascinated, we would watch him as he slouched from one shelf to another. He was in complete harmony with his cheeses; his gray beard was damp with earthy moisture and his face was without color. A little black cap covered a bald spot on the top of his head. He seemed to "do" things without apparent motion; one does not think of

Monsieur Pierre moving, but as simply being. We never saw him making cheese, but we saw them after they were made. We believed he made them, but we could never prove it, for we never saw him in action any more than we saw the cheeses in action. But once out of that dark and humid cellar the spell was broken for the warm sunlight and the aroma of the vineyards. In the cobble yard we would wish Monsieur Pierre, "Adieu," leaving him, a solemn figure, in the doorway, unwarmed and untouched by the hot rays from the summer sun, which, though it sweetened the grape and glided the ears of corn, had no part in maturing Monsieur Pierre's cheeses, nor filling his heart with the glow of human friendship.

And yet the memory of Monsieur Pierre is by no means unpleasant in the light of passing years. His self-imposed loneliness, his unsociable disposition and his forbidding demeanor all were discounted because of the manner in which he performed a service to the community. He subordinated all lower claims to that of an ideal—a perfect cheese. Perfection was the only result that ever brought a smile to his white face, yet he never sought to obtain a higher price because he had produced a more perfect cheese. He was without boastfulness because he believed that it was every man's duty to excel in his art—even if it was only making cheese.

—A. J. P.

On Etna

The track winds down to the clear stream. To cross the sparkling shadows; there the cattle love to gather, on their way to the high mountain-pastures, and to stay. Till the rough cow-herds drive them past. Knee-deep in the cool ford; for 'tis the last Of all the woody, high, well-water'd dells On Etna; and the beam Of noon is broken there by chestnut-boughs. Down its steep verdant sides; the air is freshen'd by the leaping stream, which throws Eternal showers of spray on the moss'd roots Of trees, and veins of turf, and long dark shoots Of ivy-plants, and fragrant hanging bells Of hyacinths, and on late anemones. That muffle its wet banks; but glade, And stream, and sward, and chestnut-trees, End here; Etna beyond, in the broad glare Of the hot noon, without a shade, Slope behind slope, up to the peak, lies bare; The peak, round which the white clouds play. —Matthew Arnold.

Back to the Old Homestead

We came back to the Homestead now with a full sense of our proprietorship. It was entirely ours and it was waiting for us. Father was at the gate, it is true, but he was here this time merely as care-taker, as supervisor of the garden—our garden.

His first act was to lead us out to the garden, where orderly beds of springing vegetables testified to his care. "I didn't do anything about the flowers," he confessed rather shamefacedly, "I'm no good at that kind of work."

As the days went by I discovered that father's heart clung to the old place. He loved to spend his days upon it. He was comfortable in his own little cottage, but seemed too small and too "stuck" for him. He liked our trees and lawn and barn, and I was glad to have him continue his supervision of them. They gave him something to think about, something to do.

He spent most of each day tinkering around the barn, overseeing the garden, or resting on the back porch where mother used to sit and look out on the valley. On Sunday he came in to supper, and afterward called for "The Sweet Story of Old," and "The Palace of the King." He listened in silence, a blur in his dreaming eyes, for the past returned on the wings of these songs.

Nobly considerate in his attitude toward Zulime, he seemed to understand, perfectly, her almost childish joy in the possession of a nest of her own. He never came to a meal without invitation, though he was seldom invited. For Zulime was fond of him and had only one point of contention with him: "I wish you wouldn't wear your working clothes about the street," she said—and artfully added, "You are so handsome when you are in your Sunday suit, I wish you would wear it all the time."

He smiled with pleasure, but replied: "I'd look fine hoeing potatoes in my Sunday suit, wouldn't I?" Nevertheless he was mindful of her request and always came to dinner in, at worst, his second best.

Each day the gardens about us took on charm. The plum and cherry trees hung out banners of bloom and later the apple trees were a pink and white radiance. Wonder-working sap seemed to spout into the air through every minute branch. Showers of rain alternated with vivid sunshine, and through the air, heavy with perfume, the mourning dove sang with sad insistence, as if to remind us of the impermanence of May's ineffable loveliness. Butterflies suddenly appeared in the grass, and the bees tolled like harlequins, so busy that they tumbled over one another in their haste.

Commonplace to others, our rude homestead grew in beauty and significance to us. Day by day we sat on our front porch, and watched the clouds of blossoms thicken. If we walked in our garden we felt the creative loam throbbing beneath our feet. Each bird seemed as proud of the place as we. Each insect was in a transport of activity.

Into the radiant white of the cherry



"The Last Load," From Wood Block Print by Helen Rhodes

blossoms, impetuous green shoots (new generations) appeared as if in feverish haste, unwilling to await the passing of the flowers. The hills to the south were soaring bubbles of exquisite green vapor, dashed with amber and pink and red. Each morning the shade of the maple trees deepened, and on the lawn the dandelions opened, sowing with pieces of gold the velvet of the sward. The songs of the robin, the catbird, and the thrush became more confident, more prolix until, at last, the drab and angular little village was transfigured into celestial beauty by the heavenly light and melody of complete spring. —Hamlin Garland, in "A Daughter of the Middle Border."

On the Madagascar Coast

The first stage of the journey to Hivondrona, a large straggling village, was without incident, but full of interest. The path was bounded by coco-nut palms and broad-leaved bananas as well as thousands of agaves with long spear-shaped prickly leaves; nearer the sea stretched unbroken lines of pandanus, and everywhere the pure white flowers of orchids relieved the monotony of the dark foliage. Flocks of small green and white paroquets, green pigeons, scarlet cardinal birds, and occasionally beautiful sun-birds, with metallic colors of green, brown and yellow nashed overhead, while butterflies and other insects crossed the path at every moment. The arrangements for passing the night at this village were primitive but pleasant.

Next morning the journey was resumed for some distance by the river by means of dug-outs. These are hollowed out of trunks of trees, and having no keels are crazy craft requiring skillful handling. In the shallow water grew gigantic arum lilies bearing flowers more than a foot in length. After covering a considerable distance by water the journey on land was resumed, the path running close to the sea. Hundreds of little red crabs, about three inches long, were taking their morning bath, or watching at the mouth of their holes, down which they moved instantaneously. One or more species of the Madagascar crabs has one of its pincers enormously enlarged, so that it is the same size as the carapace, while the other claw is quite rudimentary. This great arm the little creature carries held up in a ludicrous, threatening manner as if defying all enemies.

On the shore fine large shells of the Triton were found. These were used to call assemblies of the people; a hole is bored in one side of the shell, and when properly blown it gives a deep and sonorous sound, but this requires some dexterity.

The scenery of this coast was of a very varied and beautiful nature; islands stood the surface of the lakes, and there were thousands of a species of pandanus with large aerial roots. In the woods were the gum-topi trees and many kinds of palms, with slender graceful stems and crowns of feathery leaves. The climbing plants were abundant, forming ropes of various thickness, crossing from tree to tree, and binding all together in inextricable confusion, creeping on the ground, mounting to the tree tops and sometimes hanging in coils like huge serpents. Great masses of hartstongue ferns were embedded in the forks of the branches, and wherever a tree trunk crossed the path it was covered with orchids. —Norman J. Davidson, in "Modern Travel."

IT IS a pleasure to observe that woodcuts are again coming into popular favor. As soon as men discovered that they could carve out letters from wood, print them; and so make books, some genius realized that pictures could be reproduced by the same method. Hence the quaint line drawings carved on wood liberally scattered through the pages of early folios. Since these times the art has been developing, waxing great in this age, waning in that, until a few years ago the discovery of the half-tone process threatened to eclipse the woodcut reproductions entirely, and as a matter of fact did almost extinguish it, but in the long run what seemed an evil turned out to be a blessing in disguise.

Wood cutting will always appeal to a certain type of artist who has much of the craftsman in his disposition and lately these men have gone back to the old form of artistic work with renewed energy and vigor. The reason is simple enough. However much care the early wood block artists may have lavished on their work they knew and their employers knew it was not wholly their own. It was primarily illustrative. The artist must pay strict attention to the work he was illustrating.

Today when comparatively few publishers are using woodcuts as illustrations—although it is a delightful and inexpensive method—the artists have turned to carving pictures, to doing exactly what pleased themselves, in short, to expressing themselves as vividly and clearly and happily through this humble medium as other artists are expressing themselves with oils or marble. The result is, of course, better work and, now that it is coming on the market and people show that they enjoy it, more of it. Also the public who care for pictures are coming to realize that wood block prints—either in black or white or in color—are a cheap and delightful method of satisfying the desire to own a good picture. And as long as artists continue to make woodcuts for the sheer fun of the thing the purchaser may know that he is getting a bit of true art—as good as his own taste allows him to choose.

The First Lilacs in France

Have we not long awaited it? A ray or two of sunshine was all that was needed for the Palace of the Legion of Honor to become just one big bouquet, perfuming the quarter. From the Solferino bridge it is like a bow of violet-colored silk, attached to the corner of the quay. The lilacs are in bloom, the fragrant harbingers of spring.

The Seine—that impertinent!—may still toss about its driftwood and debris, no one longer cares to take the trouble to skim its broth. Let it play at noodling if it will, one may mock at it, since the sun is clearing the sky to a fresh blue, and a swallow goes by, swift wings clipping the air and voicing its excited little call. After all, things are as they should be, since the first flowers smell sweet, the gilliflowers, the lilac, the violet, spreading its carpets, and awakening with its perfume the lagard strawberry plants; the lily-of-the-valley swinging its chime of little bells. . . . And you imagine that I am going to stay in the streets, amid the pavement? I, too, bloom forth at the same time as the oldest of the trees, I, too, feel the need of green grass,

like cattle when the stable door is at last opened, and my lungs expand in quest of far-borne aromas.

All this to tell you, mesdames, that the country is making ready to receive you. I went, Sunday, to roam about in the Valois. I chose a little house close by the forest. A doe nonchalantly crossed a pathway, and, in a sanded alley, I saw some silky thoroughbreds go by, freed of their winter blankets, delicate as perfect mechanisms, palpitant with renewed life. The birds fly in twos; one may recognize the Crow household, and the newly wedded Magpies. . . .

"Here are my first radishes," said the inn-keeper to me. And the cresses, in their bed, exhaled their fresh robustness. Miracle of sunshine, through which everything seems easy of accomplishment!

"You will surely take a bouquet?"

It must, of a certainty, be the first Sunday in spring for me to burden myself with a bothersome bundle, but for what would they take me if I were to go back to Paris empty-handed, now when the arrival of each train is nothing more than a flower festival? The sidewalks are mauve-colored, and when people embrace on taking leave of one another, their carresses are interspersed with the touch of fragrant sheaves. . . .

Like the navigator who scents the odor of the Corsican myrtles long before perceiving the isle, so the aviator, traversing the sky, must breathe the aroma of the lilacs. Perfumed air, but not for long; in eight days, in fifteen, there will be other flowers, since all the others hasten in their train, but one must wait another year for the coming of this unique Sunday, this Sunday of promise, inaugural, marking irrevocably winter's close.

I did not light the fire, I opened the windows. All the little hopes may creep into the house again. . . . What a consolation, each year, to believe in happiness once more, because of a gentler breeze, a clearer sky and a branch of lilac blossoms! —Robert Dieudonné in Figaro (Paris).

Reading by Contrast

To what does the average person refer when he says, "an ideal place to read?"

To a deep, cushioned armchair, of course, before an open fire, an overstuffed armchair over-stuffed is a charming upholsterer's word which deserves to be admitted into literature, a low lamp with a smoke-blue base and a creamy yellow shade, a bowl of roses set just close enough to shed their spicy fragrance over the pages. That is the winter setting. The summer one is a hillside under the pines, the warm smell compounded of needles and earth and sun, a blue sky glimpsed in patches through dark branches, the glitter of light on a paddle as a green canoe cuts the waters of the lake below. Charming, yes, but you will not enjoy a book the better because you read it in such settings; you will simply like the settings better because you have added to them the pleasant memory of a good book.

The ideal background for a book is one as unlike as possible to that within its pages. If you make the contrast sharp enough you may learn to love an author who has hitherto meant nothing to you.

Masao Ibañez, for example, is an author who gains much by contrast. I read "The Enemies of Women," on a Colorado ranch. The outer world

"Holding His Own"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ARE all familiar with the often heard idiomatic expression, "holding his own." We all recognize the implied state of successful resistance to, though not victory over, some opposing error. That is certainly better than a supine yielding to evil; but Christian Science teaches that man has a right, not to a merely negative state of good, but to a positive victory. Scientifically analyzing the expression, "holding his own," we come to see that such is man's divine right, and is nothing short of complete overcoming.

What, in the light of Christian Science, is man's own? What has he a right to hold? Christian Scientists learn that to answer any such question the first requisite is more knowledge of God. Whether one accepts the Bible statements that God is Spirit, Love, Life, or whether he accepts the deduction of reason that a first indestructible cause exists, he must, in any case, admit that a cause containing no elements of destruction would necessarily be perfect, good, and that the creation or effect of that cause must be like itself. In Genesis we read that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good;" and Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 275), "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause, and effect belong to God." If, therefore, every good and beautiful idea in the universe was made by God and belongs to Him, it is reflected by the Godlike man; so that man, if he really holds his own, holds abundance, health, strength, and joy; holds intelligence, freedom, and dominion.

If instead of that spiritual thinking one is holding to thoughts of fear, discouragement, and disease, just what is he doing? There is a commandment in Exodus which reads, "Thou shalt not steal." If one is holding on to that which God never gave him, is he not, deliberately or ignorantly, breaking that Mosaic command? God never gave man fear, or anything to cause it, never made or permitted disease or sin, never gave man a temptation or a failure. Then how foolish we are to struggle on, seemingly burdened with all these things, when all we need to do is to hold tight to our real possessions, and let the false ones go!

Jesus said, "All things that the Father hath are mine;" and he spoke of "our Father;" so that man can claim his sonship with God, as Jesus taught him to. We know that Jesus held his own against the encroachments of every phase, aggressive and subtle, of evil opposition. Ridicule, hatred, persecution of every name and nature, failed to turn him from that sublime, determined hold on God, on faith, confidence, courage, and scientific understanding, which made possible his so-called miracles, and which eventu-

was as glorious as the Mediterranean, though somewhat different; but we were living, two of us, in a little one-room shack, furnished with one large double bed and one small wash basin; our costumes, for breakfast, lunch and dinner, were khaki riding habits and high brown boots; our wildest dissipation, to play bridge till ten o'clock. Against that setting the exotic life of Monte Carlo glowed in splendid contrast. So strong was the appeal of the setting and the contrasting richness of the author's style that one could forget, as one seldom can forget in reading Blaise Pascal, the unpleasantness of the theme.

Then there is Stevenson. I know of no better way to appreciate Stevenson than to read him immediately after composing an essay. The ease, the joyous, apparently spontaneous perfection, the inevitable, satisfying accuracy of the exactly right word stand out doubly charming contrast to your own labored and unsuccessful efforts. It is really worth while to try to write yourself just for the heightened pleasure you derive from seeing it well done. So does the amateur find delight in watching the professional play tennis.

But my greatest discovery by contrast was Dumas. At the age when one is supposed to delight in him I found him dull and lacking in subtlety; plots have never made a strong appeal to me and Dumas seemed to be all plot; but in France in 1918 I acquired "La Dame de Monsoreau," all six volumes of it in a little paper-covered edition. It took me months to finish it, one did not read a great deal in those days, but I have seldom enjoyed a book more. Life for its characters was so simple; they could solve any problem by putting a rapier through it. They must have courage, of course, high honor and great skill, but they were never torn by conflicting duties, never wondered what they ought to do—only whether they could do it; they were never obsessed by the futility of trying to work righteousness by doing wrong, never hopeless or in despair. I read that book on the Metro at seven-thirty in the morning on the way to Orleans where five hundred refugees had just been shipped in cattle cars; I read it by candle light under a Latin Quarter roof during an air raid. It was simple, entrancing, restful.

Seek a background as far removed as possible from the background of your book and you will have found the "ideal place to read."

Undevout Nature

She will not leave our senses still. But drags them captive at her will: And, making earth too great for heaven, She hides the Giver in the given.

—Whittier.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1922

EDITORIALS

"I don't care for public opinion. I speak my mind," said Secretary of War Weeks, in an interview on

Secretary Weeks Goes "Wet"

Wednesday, in the course of which he allied himself definitely on the side of those who would annul the Eighteenth Amendment, and obliterate prohibition from the statute books by so amending the Volstead Act as to permit the general sale of light wines and beer. Having made this manly declaration of his independence of

public opinion, he went on wholly to annul its value by saying, "I see in the times a more liberal interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment. In my opinion candidates who favor amendments to the Volstead Act are sure of election."

Now what has happened to Secretary Weeks is what there is danger may happen to many public men who think to advance their political fortunes by allying themselves with that particular phase of public opinion which for the moment they think is in the ascendant. He has been deluded by a purely manufactured "public sentiment" which does not represent the opinion of law-abiding and home-loving Americans.

It has been apparent for some months that the liquor interests have been conducting a systematic campaign to make it appear that there is in the United States no honest determination to abide by the constitutional Amendment, and by the law duly enacted by Congress to give it effect. The newspapers have been fed with stories of the widespread violation of the Volstead Act. Covetous people have been regaled with narratives, mostly fictitious, of the prodigious profits made by bootleggers, and, as a result, thousands of young men have been deluded into taking up that particular branch of crime. The effort has been made to put prohibition in a comic light, and the violation of the law depicted wholly as a joke. The fact that a man with unlimited means and no conscience whatsoever has been able to violate this law, as he could almost any other law, has been set forth all over the land as evidence that the law is unfit, rather than that the man himself, regardless of his money, should be punished.

All this has been done in pursuance of a carefully planned conspiracy on the part of those who once made enormous fortunes by catering to an abnormal appetite of humanity, and who hope to see the time of their great prosperity and of resultant general adversity restored. What they want to do is to make the weak-kneed politician, of the sort that Secretary Weeks seems to show himself to be, believe that political advancement is his if he will but ally himself with the forces of outlawry instead of with the forces of law. It is the notorious tendency of office seekers to truckle to any opinion which they think is organized and politically effective. When the Secretary of War declares that opposition to the Volstead Act is a sure path to victory he adopts the shrewdest plan to make congressional candidates yield to the rum-power.

The time is quite ripe for frank speaking on the subject, not merely of the immediate enforcement of the prohibition law, but of the attitude of public servants, holding offices under the Constitution, who do not scruple to evade the plain provisions of the Constitution in their daily life, and to advocate its emasculation in their public utterances. The time is here when statesmen at Washington and public officials of lesser degree should have notice served upon them that the Amendment which was written into the Constitution, after more than sixty years of agitation, which gave effect nationally to a policy that locally had been adopted by a vast majority of the people of the United States, must not be violated by them unless they are willing to admit themselves false to their oaths of office and take the consequences. The people have been quiescent while this monstrous conspiracy against the most vital reform which has come over the land since the abolition of slavery has been permitted to develop, and to spread and to assume such proportions that it actually menaces the maintenance of the prohibition law and threatens the re-enthronement of the autocratic political power of the saloon.

The policy of the wets is at present to assume what they would call a sweet reasonableness. They talk of light wines and beer, knowing perfectly well that when the nose of that camel is once in the tent, the whisky bloated body will overwhelm the whole structure. They pretend to believe that the return of the saloon can be avoided if the sale of drinks is limited only to these beverages, which they are pleased to call innocuous; but no sane man will ignore the fact that every saloonkeeper of the past wishes to become a saloonkeeper again and to that end is enlisted in this conspiracy, and furthermore that the greatest menace of the saloon in its palmy days was due to the brewers who furnished the capital for saloonkeepers, who studded the best street corners of every city with their resorts of crime, and who flouted the nation with their deleterious product. The plea that light wines and beer are to be restored would be fundamentally vicious if it were true. They themselves are bad enough. But it is the more vicious in the fact that they are to be used merely to open the way for the ardent spirits that sap the very life of the Nation.

In one sense Secretary Weeks has done service by coming frankly forward to ally himself with those who would annihilate the prohibition policy of the Nation. He occupies a seat in the Cabinet. He attracts attention to the attitude of the men high in the Government of the United States. The people may fairly ask to what extent he speaks for those with whom he is associated, and how far the poison with which he sought to inoculate the boys of the Pennsylvania Military College, which with singular irony conferred upon him that day the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, has spread among those with whom he is officially associated.

DURING the last decade the people of Norway have made some interesting attempts at solving social problems by state legislation. Their laws concerning minimum wages, insurance against industrial accidents and unemployment, old-age pensions, employment agencies, child welfare, woman's rights, sanitary dwellings, farm credits, co-operatives, trusts, prohibition, and strike arbitration, are in advance of those adopted by many of the larger countries which claim to be in the vanguard of civilization. Having a small and homogeneous population, of which but a fraction of 1 per cent is illiterate, as compared with 60 per cent in certain parts of southeastern Europe, Norway is well qualified as a social experiment station.

Strike Arbitration in Norway

When initiating legislation for official settlement of labor disputes, the Norwegians were benefited by the example of similar legislation in Australia, another country able to boast of a high degree of popular intelligence. In both the extreme north and the extreme south, it was the laboring class that first demanded public adjudication of its conflicts with employers, but in Norway the workmen later joined the capitalists in opposing compulsory arbitration of all disputes, proposed by the Government in the interest of public welfare. For years the most bitter political battles were fought over this question, and the existing law, adopted in 1915, is a compromise. It divides conflicts between Capital and Labor into two classes: those arising from different interpretations of existing contracts, and those due to opposing interests when new contracts are to be entered into.

For the first class the law compels arbitration by a special Labor Court, composed of five members; of which the King names the president and the employers and the labor unions two each. The president must have the qualifications of a judge on the Supreme Court, and the judgments of the court have the final force of a decree by the highest tribunal in the land. Violations of the law are punishable by fines up to 25,000 kroner, and both employers and the organized employees are equally liable. Neither strikes nor lockouts are tolerated when based on differences of opinion as to the meaning of signed agreements.

Disputes based on conflicting interests when new contracts are to be signed, such as rates of wages, working hours, and other conditions of employment, are not subject to compulsory arbitration, but before leading to cessation of work they must be submitted to attempted official mediation. For this purpose the King appoints a state mediator and six district deputies, assigned to an equal number of local regions. When a conflict threatens to cause cessation of work, either the state mediator or a district mediator must be notified. If he estimates that cessation of work will injure public welfare, as in the case of strikes in transportation or other branches of the public service, he has the right to prohibit both strikes and lockouts until mediation has been tried. If he issues such prohibition, he must proceed with attempts at mediation at once. This he should do, at first, through personal interviews with both parties, and if they fail, he may organize, with the consent of both sides, a mediation board with himself as chairman and one member designated by each party. This board can require presentation of all records and facts useful for a complete elucidation of the situation, but it cannot require testimony under oath. If these attempts at mediation fail to accomplish results within ten days, either side can demand that official interference cease. Within four days cessation of work becomes legal, either through lockout or strike. Conciliation may be tried by the official mediator even when he does not deem it necessary to issue prohibition against a cessation of work.

During the war temporary amendments to the law were adopted instituting compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes, and under this provision important conflicts in mines and railroads were settled in 1916. In 1920, a machinists' strike was averted and no less than forty-eight other labor disputes were adjudicated by courts of arbitration, but though the validity of the law was extended twice after the war for a year at a time, it was finally rejected in 1921 in the upper House by a vote of 45 to 40. In the final instance both Capital and Labor wished to preserve their liberty of action. The public at large has to suffer the consequences.

THE action of one of the larger motion picture companies of the United States, in distributing a film designed to show the advantages of speculating in vacant city lots by investors of small means, raises the question of how far the producers of motion pictures are justified in exploiting the film theater for advertising purposes, and whether speculation in unproductive land is something that, under present conditions, should be encouraged. Various motion pictures have been exhibited for the purpose of advertising certain private industries, but their reception has not indicated that the public wishes to have advertisements mixed with its amusements, and a continuance of this abuse will doubtless result in a further decrease in attendance at the picture theaters. No reputable manager of a theater for the spoken drama would think of putting advertising matter into a play, and the motion picture producers err greatly if they take the attitude that their patrons will not resent the exploitation of the screen for pushing commercial interests.

The attempt to induce people with small savings to invest in vacant city or suburban lots would appear to be the least justifiable kind of advertising in which the picture producers have engaged. Home building and home owning are eminently desirable, and any movement to that end should meet with cordial encouragement. In many cases land development enterprises have served a most useful purpose, in aiding in the erection of homes to be

paid for in installments. One of the chief causes of the prevailing high rents for all kinds of housing accommodations is the lack of capital for would-be builders. Many millions of dollars are annually invested in vacant lots on which their owners are unable to build. If this money were used through building-loan societies, or some other agency, in the erection of new dwellings, it would materially help to relieve the scarcity of homes.

Investment in house-building gives employment to labor. Money used in buying vacant lots for a possible rise in value employs no one, and, to the extent that the lots are kept idle in the hope of higher prices in the future, checks construction and lessens the demand for labor, both in the building trades and in the industries producing the varied materials entering into houses or apartments. It is true that some great fortunes have been made by persons who were able to buy and hold unused land until the growth of population made it immensely valuable. These are the exceptions, and the lure of their example should not induce people with small savings to put their money into what is in most cases purely a speculative investment.

NO GAME is worth playing, or worth watching, for that matter, when all the advantage or all the odds are on one side. In the great game of American politics as it has been played thus far this year, or until quite recently, the scoring has been done almost entirely by what are called the Progressive Republican forces. But a slight though possibly somewhat important change in the preliminary contests has taken place with the action of the Republican voters in the states of Maine and Minnesota, where candidates classed as the allies of the "Old Guard" have won apparently easy victories. The result lends zest and spice to what many may have supposed would be a featureless and uneventful pre-election campaign for control of the admittedly Republican states in the gubernatorial and congressional elections.

Republican estimates are that the renomination of Senator Hale in Maine and of Senator Kellogg in Minnesota assures the return of both these veterans to the United States Senate. Maine Republican party lines have not been much threatened by disaffection or by the assaults of so-called Progressives. Maine usually takes its politics undiluted, preferring the old and well-known brands, either Democrat or Republican, and having little to do with those candidates who cannot qualify under one or the other of the established standards. In Minnesota the situation is somewhat different. Normally Republican, the political forces of the State have been more or less disorganized by the proponents of that brand of non-partisanship recommended by the Nonpartisan League. The same influences which have been so strong in both Wisconsin and North Dakota have been felt in Minnesota politics for years. Indeed, it has been regarded as somewhat strange that the league has not gained greater strength in the agricultural communities of central and northern Minnesota, where economic conditions are almost identical with those of North Dakota.

But party lines in Minnesota and Wisconsin are quite thoroughly established. The dissension in Wisconsin has not been caused by an increasing adherence to the tenets of the Nonpartisan League, though the election of the present Governor of that State was no doubt dictated by the Nonpartisans. The division there is between Republicans of the La Follette and anti-La Follette schools, and the hope of future success of the La Follette faction, as well as the hope of the Nonpartisans, so-called, is in an alliance against the old-line Republicans.

One would hardly expect to see the Republican voters of Minnesota defeat Frank B. Kellogg for renomination, any more than it would be expected that Senator Knute Nelson would be retired if he should again seek re-election. And so it seems there is little to boast about, and little to regret, in the results which have been acclaimed as "Old Guard" victories. The result is hardly more significant than that in a township in a county of northwestern Wisconsin which for many years returned a Democratic vote of between 275 and 300 and a Republican vote of 1. Probably now, as then, there is very little interest in the result of the election in that town. The result in Maine and Minnesota might have been almost as safely forecast.

AN INNOVATION, which is not altogether an innovation, is announced by Ohio State University. It is the definite rearrangement of its college courses to conform to a four-quarter college year system, a departure from the long-established two-semester plan covering a period of nine months. Thus the middle west, which may be said to embrace Ohio, has pointed what may prove to be the way which schools and colleges in all parts of the United States may ultimately follow. Of course the intensive method in education has, in effect, been adopted by many of the larger colleges and universities already. The summer schools have made possible the pursuit of studies in special branches, and have given the opportunity to make up credits and findings in which additional study has been required. But Ohio has gone far beyond this in actually combining the four-year courses into the regular college work of three years. It is an important and probably a wise step, the results of which will soon be apparent.

Perhaps those who have given thought to such matters have been slow to realize the importance of some such action as that which has just been taken. There is no very good reason why the worker at twenty, for instance, should cease his study during three months of the year simply because custom has made such an extended period of rest or idleness appear reasonable or excusable. Students who have reached college are ac-

customed to intensive application, and they look forward, most of them, to years of almost continuous activity. It is an indefensible method, it would seem, which provides the opportunity to rest in order that a "good start" may be possible. Youth is neither weary nor weak. The urge is for study and activity. The prospect of gaining a full year in this preparatory period should be an incentive to renewed effort, an encouragement to those who may be inclined to regard four years as too long a period to be devoted to non-productive effort.

The workers of the world are learning to understand that the greatest joys of life are in purposeful activity, and not in half-hearted time-service. The college boys and girls are learning this, and it will be strange if they do not, before long, insist that they be permitted to pursue their work uninterruptedly, just as those engaged in the active pursuits of business and in the professions pursue their work throughout the year. There is time enough for play, and play is always enjoyed all the more when the allotted task is finished. The best preparation for activity is activity. There is great advantage in a running start.

Editorial Notes

ACCORDING to Mr. W. L. McKinstry, Treasurer of British Honduras and member of the Legislative Council of that colony, there is at present a certain agitation, having for its object the confederation of the British West Indies, while a further step of a more adventurous character presents itself on the distant horizon in the shape of a political union with the Dominion of Canada. There are, on the face of it, several serious obstacles to the carrying out of these projects, not the least of them being stated to be the exceedingly inadequate means of communication between the various islands. As to the other and larger subject, already a tiny step has been taken in the shape of a conference held at Trinidad, when the bringing into existence of a uniform customs tariff was debated. In regard to this political union with Canada, there is already established a mutual preferential tariff between Canada and the West Indies; while another link in the proposed connecting chain is the Canadian Mercantile Marine, which has maintained a more or less regular service between the Dominion and the islands for some time past.

STRANGE as the assertion may appear at first sight, there is probably no class of the community to which the development of radio broadcast will come as a greater blessing and a greater boon than that of farming, more especially to those individuals who carry on their agricultural pursuits in the frozen regions of the North, where all nature is within the grip of winter for at least half of the year. Mr. A. H. Morse, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, has made the statement that "one of the most important results will be that within a few months 500,000 square miles of territory now regarded as isolated will become an attractive territory" by reason of the radio. No longer will the farmer be cut off from reasonable mental refreshment and recreation unless he drives 50 miles to the nearest decent-sized town to obtain it. He will have grand opera, song, sermon, concerts by the world's most famous bands, brought over the thousand or more of miles of space right into his very sitting room. How long will it be, one wonders, before one of mother's sheets will be requisitioned by the family to be hung up on the wall, on which will be presented, "wirelessly," the latest favorite "movie"?

HAPPILY the tariff war between Spain and France has come to an end. Nothing could be more deplorable than the protracted commercial hostility which strained the relations of both nations to the breaking point and put a check or the development of trade that may carry its mark for years to come. It is many months now since engines that dragged their heavy cars through the valleys of the Pyrenees ceased to run, and ships that carried the oranges of Seville and the products of the fruit gardens of Spain first lay silent at their quays or plowed their way to immeasurable distances in the hope of saving at least some part of the industries affected. It may take many months more to restore trade to normal. But peace reigns supreme with the remedy that has been found to a condition of affairs that not only disrupted the trade of the Iberian peninsula and the territory on the other side of the mountains, but also immeasurably increased the seriousness of the food problem with which one-half of Europe is confronted today.

ONE would hardly have thought there was room for juggling over the definition of "Lord's Day." Such conundrums as "How old is Ann?" and "Why is a mouse when it spins?" are known to everybody, and now it would appear that "When is the Lord's Day?" will have to be added to the list of such questions. That is to say, if we are to accept the views of no less a person than an astronomer hailing from Victoria, B. C. Recent police court proceedings in British Columbia have once more brought the Lord's Day Observance Act to the fore and before the litigation is finished, it may end up in the Privy Council of England. Legal authorities back to the Stuarts were quoted by counsel defending the accused in the case, while more modern opinion was contained in the evidence given by Dr. J. S. Plasker, a government astronomer, who stated that the definition of "Lord's Day" in the act conveyed no meaning to him as an astronomer.

VIENNA is exporting tunes. The war left little of the former Austrian Empire, and that little which clusters about the once gay capital is a curious uneconomic entity, lacking factories for its produce and produce for its factories. But the light operas which have made the city famous for half a century were never so bright and never so popular with the outside world as at present. Not only in America and Great Britain are they sung, but the Germans hum Viennese tunes, perhaps as a solace to thoughts of reparations; they are played in Cuba and South America, where, curiously enough, the revenue from them is reported to be greater than in the United States. Consequently Viennese composers are well off at present; the world whistles their airs, art redeems lost factories, the exchange of bank notes for music notes goes on.

Industry, or Speculation?

A Four-Quarter College Year